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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Cameroon

### Fru Ndi Returns After Paris Stopover

AB2801133593 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchc.dienne in French 0530 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Opposition leader John Fru Ndi yesterday made a stopover in Paris on his way from Washington, where he attended the inauguration of the new American president, Bill Clinton, a few days ago. John Fru Ndi, who called for trustworthy relations with France, is obviously fed up with the secessionist image attributed to him. My door is open to everybody and I want to work with all the friends of Cameroon, he stated.

It should be pointed out that during his stay in France, Mr. Fru Ndi was not received by any official. He also expressed the hope that France will remain neutral like the United States, and that the international community will put pressure on President Paul Biya for him to organize new presidential elections since the previous ones were full of irregularities.

### Reiterates Party Stand on Elections

AB2801223893 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230  
GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] John Fru Ndi has returned from the United States where he attended the inauguration ceremony of U.S. President Bill Clinton. Upon arrival in Yaounde, Mr. Fru Ndi reiterated his party's stand on its participation in the upcoming elections:

[Begin recording in English, fading into French translation] I cannot not say whether we will take part in the elections or not. This is not the point. The case in point here is the presidential election and this should not be forgotten. Therefore, if Mr. Biya insists on organizing the municipal elections, this simply means that he wants to divert the attention of the people from their stolen victory. First, the Cameroonian people would like to see Mr. Biya organize new presidential elections. Then, the party that wins would organize municipal elections. After all he is the one who organized early elections because his presidential mandate was supposed to come to an end in April this year. But he rushed into organizing early elections because he was counting on France to help him in his electoral fraud. They were able to rig the elections and steal the victory.

The Cameroonian people think that it is new presidential elections that should be organized, not municipal elections. [end recording]

## Congo

### French Defense Ministry Sends Troops to Brazzaville

AB2901124293 Paris AFP in French 1115 GMT  
29 Jan 93

[Text] Paris, 29 Jan (AFP)—An entire company of about 150 soldiers was dispatched today from Central African Republic [CAR] to the Congo, which shares a common border with Zaire which is currently hit by disturbances, the French Defense Ministry announced in Paris. A company of the 21st Naval Infantry Regiment (based in Frejus, in the Var Department, France) based in Bangui, will be stationed in Brazzaville today, the same source stated.

Since the beginning of the disturbances in Zaire, French troops stationed in Central Africa and Gabon have been put on the alert. France has stationed 1,300 soldiers with French armored vehicles and helicopters in Bangui, in the CAR. And in Gabon, France has 600 soldiers with French armored vehicles, fighter, transport, and supply planes.

An operation to evacuate French nationals from Zaire was organized during the fall 1991 disturbances, in a joint exercise with Belgian troops.

## Rwanda

### President Seeks Investigation Into Violence

EA2801214693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la  
Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development chairman is opposed to any act of violence, General Juvenal Habyarimana told his party at a meeting today at Amahoro National Stadium, Kigali. The head of state asked that investigations be undertaken to bring to court the leaders of the violence that has plunged the country into mourning. Finally, he seized the opportunity on the 32d anniversary of democracy [as heard] to recall that democracy means tolerance and respect for others. He said that democracy is a concept which invites us to listen to the people and act in accordance with their wishes. [passage omitted]

[Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French at 1800 GMT on 28 January reports that 140 people have been killed and "several hundred others" have been wounded during the ethnic and political violence in Rwanda.]

### Prime Minister Invites President to Discussion

EA2801153393 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la  
Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] In regard to the verbal and epistolary combat among the country's leaders, the prime minister has once

again written to the head of state. The head of government invites the head of state for a meeting to discuss all the country's problems.

### Defense Minister Leaves for Arusha

*EA280121093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] We have just learnt that Defense Minister James Gasana and his delegation finally left this afternoon for Arusha, that is to say to continue the negotiations with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF].

The negotiations will center, among other issues, on the integration of RPF forces into the Rwandan Armed Forces.

### Government Parties Invite RPF to Meeting

*EA2801214193 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The political parties which make up the government recently held a meeting after which they issued a communique. In the communique, the parties make a commitment to take firm measures to stop the cycle of violence in the country. Here is the communique which was read out today in our studio by the president of the Libera! Party [PL], Justin Mugenzi.

[Begin recording] The Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], Social Democratic Party [PSD], PL [and Christian Democratic Party, PDC] met to study the progress of the peace negotiations in Arusha. After a discussion on the question, the participants hailed the progress already achieved in the search for peace and encouraged the government to continue talks so as to reach a lasting agreement rapidly.

In order to allow the Arusha negotiations to be carried out in peace, the participants proposed that parallel to this a meeting be held of parties which will take part in the future broad-based transitional government, including the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. During the meeting, those parties which had reservations about some of the measures in the protocols already signed would be allowed to table them for discussion. To that effect, the parties would draw up a memorandum mentioning the basis of their reservations and proposals for compromise.

The meeting is to be held in a spirit of equality and mutual respect regardless of blocs and ideological or political alliances. The participants decided to address a joint invitation to the RPF to the meeting, which will take place at a date and place to be set jointly.

In the meantime, the participants decided that each party would exert influence on its members to immediately stop the violence that is plunging our country into grief and has left victims [words indistinct]. The parties

ask the government to provide the necessary means to facilitate the holding of the meeting. [end recording]

That was the joint communique of the MRND, MDR, PSD, PL, and PDC at the end of a meeting to discuss the Arusha negotiations. In the communique, as you heard, the five parties invite the RPF to meet them.

### Habyarimana Forces Called 'Perpetrators of Insecurity'

*AB2901121793 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1715 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Since last week, our country has been locked in violent demonstrations characterized [by] blocking all major roads, killing and wounding innocent civilians, looting and destruction of properties. These demonstrations have caused a very high sense of insecurity in the country. They have left about 100 people dead, many more injured, and hundreds homeless. The violent demonstrations are propagated by the MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development], which is president Habyarimana's party, and are against the Arusha Agreement of 9 January 1993 between the RPF and the Government of Rwanda on power-sharing.

The MRND claims it was not given enough ministerial portfolios in the forthcoming broad-based transitional government. Listeners should remember that the MRND got five ministries plus the presidency of the Republic while the MDR [Republican Democratic Movement] got four ministries plus the premiership; PSD [Social Democratic Party], three ministries; PL [Liberal Party], three ministries; PDC [Christian Democratic Party], one ministry; and RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] five, including the vice premiership. It is therefore clear that MRND got the biggest share in the forthcoming transitional government, yet it is the one claiming unfairness.

The MRND of President Habyarimana is used to a 20-year-old dictatorship in which it controlled all state matters. The MRND and President Habyarimana therefore find it very difficult to accept sharing some of the power it has been wielding all this long. It is in this context that the MRND has taken to killing, destruction, and terrorizing the population so as to cause panic and disorder in the hope of rendering the Arusha peace talks useless. [Word indistinct] to terrorize the population into rejecting the talks.

The prime minister, Dr. Nsengiyaremye, has said that the MRND has killed over 42 people in the communes of [words indistinct] Karago, Kanama, Mutura, Rwerere, Kayove, and Ramba of Gisenyi Prefecture, [and] the communes of Mukingo, Nkuli, Kinigi, Gatonde, and Nyamutera of Ruhengeri Prefecture. The prime minister said that all those killed by MRND stalwarts belong to other political parties. Killing and destruction has spread to the west of the country in the prefectures of Kibuye Commune (Bwakira) where MRND stalwarts followed refugees fleeing from the persecution in Gisenyi and

killed over 10 people. [sentence as heard] The number of people killed is given by the Rwandan authorities. However, a BBC reporter in Kigali described the situation as horrible.

It should be noted that the leading prefecture in the massacres is President Habyarimana's own. In his own commune of Karago [word indistinct] civilians were killed and their properties destroyed and looted. The prime minister has said that security personnel are being deployed to stop these massacres. But this might prove futile since the security organs are in the grip of President Habyarimana and the MRND. The perpetrators of insecurity cannot be the ones to curb it.

#### **RPF Commentary on Government Choice for Arusha Talks**

*EA2801192893 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1715 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Rwanda, the president has appointed the minister for defense, Dr. James Gasana, to head the Rwandan Government delegation to the Arusha peace talks, unceremoniously sidelining the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, who has been heading the delegation since negotiations began. Meanwhile, the prime minister has said that the appointment is unacceptable and that Mr. Ngulinzira is the only recognized head of the government delegation to Arusha, as he has done a good job so far, and that the appointment of Dr. Gasana was not done in consultation with him and the government. The president, however, claims that he is entrusting Dr. Gasana with the responsibility in the interest of the nation.

President Habyarimana has on several occasions wrongly accused Minister Boniface Ngulinzira of negotiating on behalf of his own party, that is the MDR [Republican Democratic Movement]. The president and his party [the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, MRND] also claim that some articles in the agreement signed on 30 October 1992 [word indistinct] January 1993 are improper. It is not surprising therefore that President Habyarimana wants to send his man to Arusha to negotiate in the MRND's interests and try to correct the articles MRND claims [are] improper.

However, President Habyarimana, as on many occasions, has made a blunder. These agreements were accepted by all in Arusha. The agreements were supported by all the countries' representatives to the talks, the OAU, the United Nations, and the majority of Banyarwanda [the people of Rwanda].

In this connection, the only reason President Habyarimana would have to replace Minister Ngulinzira with Dr. Gasana is to try and fail the talks. [Word indistinct] has come in the wake of MRND demonstrations against the talks. While the prime minister and the president are

locked in a wrangle over who should head the government delegation to Arusha, the facilitator, that is the Republic of Tanzania, the observers and the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] are waiting in Arusha. Considering the extent of the wrangle, the wait might be a long one.

#### **Zaire**

##### **Soldiers Riot; 'Stray Bullet' Kills French Ambassador**

*LD2801221893 Paris Radio France International in French 2100 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The French ambassador in Zaire was killed in Kinshasa tonight. First reports indicate that Philippe Bernard was the victim of a stray bullet. It must be stressed that there is total confusion in Kinshasa, where groups of armed militiamen roam the streets firing shots. The disturbances are caused by the discontent of the soldiers who have been paid with banknotes that are no longer legal tender, according to some sources. Philippe Bernard was 61 years old and was stationed in Zaire last December. First reaction from Lucien Tshinfunfu, the president of the Press Commission of the National Conference:

[Begin Tshinfunfu recording] It is with very deep emotion that I learned the news, the sad news of the death of the French ambassador. France played a very important role in making the democratic process a success, a democratic process which is taking a lot of time to get off the ground. France, through the French Embassy in Zaire, played an essential role in the mediation between the political forces, in particular between the opposition and President Mobutu. It must be said that this death is a big loss for Zaire. [end recording]

The French Foreign Ministry stresses that some French nationals have been gathered in the French residence to ensure their security.

[Brussels Radio Vlaanderen International in English at 2200 GMT on 28 January reports: "The Belgian foreign minister said Zairian soldiers from two army barracks opened fire in Kinshasa on Thursday and looted shops in protest against new bank notes they said had no value."

["The Belgian Embassy has implemented safety plans, but Foreign Minister Mr. Willy Claes said there were no immediate evacuation plans for Belgian and other Western nationals in Kinshasa. A Sabena flight for Kinshasa tonight was canceled and delayed at least until tomorrow morning. The Flemish commercial television station, VTM, said tonight two Belgians were wounded in the shooting. One was hit in the head, the other in the belly, according to the VTM reporter in a dispatch from Brazzaville, the capital of the Congo, across the river from Kinshasa. The reporter says fighting has broken out in Kinshasa between crack troops loyal to President Mobutu and the regular army. The commando troops of



the (?Seda) camp, near the airport of Ndjili, are said to have taken the (?side of) the regular army."]

#### Further Reports on Casualties

AB2901090693 Paris AFP in French 0748 GMT  
29 Jan 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jan (AFP)—Sporadic gunshots, which virtually continued throughout the night, could still be heard in Kinshasa in the early hours of this morning. The gunshots fired by soldiers who have been spreading into the town center and to the various suburbs since yesterday afternoon, caused the death of French Ambassador France Philippe Bernard, who was killed by a stray bullet in his office yesterday.

Another Frenchman, whose identity was not disclosed, was killed in the compound of Utexco textile company. He was attacked by soldiers in the night. Two Belgians were also injured when their homes were looted.

Reliable sources reported this morning that troops of the Special Presidential Division, Marshal Mobutu's elite soldiers, had regained control of the Utexco premises, and that there was no more cause for fear by about 200 Europeans and Zairians living there.

The same sources reported lootings in Limele industrial area, east of town center this morning. The streets of the capital were totally deserted at 0800.

Finally, Zaire radio reported on the incidents for the first time in a brief news bulletin at 0715. It stated that the incidents were caused by "a few Army soldiers" who were protesting against the payment of their salaries in new 5 million zaire bank notes.

The radio also carried a condolence message from Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to French President Francois Mitterrand following the death of Philippe Bernard.

[Paris AFP in French at 1220 GMT on 29 January in a related report adds: "An Italian national was killed in the disturbances that occurred in Kinshasa [yesterday], the Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed today. The death of the Italian, Albert Maele, who had been living in Zaire for several years, was learned through radio contact between the ministry and the Italian Embassy in Kinshasa. The Italian community has started gathering at the embassy premises in accordance with emergency regulations, the source added. No further information has been reported on the circumstances surrounding Albert Maele's death."]

#### International Flights Cancelled

AB2901124693 Paris AFP in French 1130 GMT  
29 Jan 93

[Text] Paris, 29 Jan (AFP)—All international flights to and from the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, have been cancelled following the disturbances which broke out yesterday, airport sources in Paris disclosed. Air France will

however maintain its Flight AF7010 scheduled to leave Paris tomorrow at 2200 but plans to end it at Libreville, Gabon Air France stated.

For its part, the Belgian airline, Sabena, has been rerouting its flights to Brazzaville since this morning. A flight is scheduled to leave the Congolese capital for Brussels today at 2200. Another will leave Brussels tomorrow at 2300 for Brazzaville, the airline announced.

#### Portuguese on 'Stand-By To Evacuate'

LD2901093893 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese  
to Europe 0900 GMT 29 Jan 93

[Text] Concerned with the instability in Zaire, the Portuguese authorities have placed two C-130 aircraft on stand-by to evacuate Portuguese citizens from that country. The decision comes from Defense Minister Fernando Nogueira who this morning in Lisbon will discuss the situation with his visiting French counterpart, Pierre Joxe. The evacuation might be carried out in a joint Portuguese-French operation.

#### HCR Official Reviews Situation

LD2901114893 Paris Radio France International in  
French 0630 GMT 29 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The situation is still very confused in Kinshasa, the Zairean capital. Sporadic firing could still be heard in the town a few hours ago. [passage omitted] Apparently, at present calm is gradually returning. We hear this from Lucien Chinkuntou, one of the officials of the Higher Council of the Republic [HCR], the transition parliament.

[Begin recording] [Chinkuntou] (?This) morning there was still firing, but let's say that the situation has become more or less calm.

[Unidentified correspondent] The mutiny is continuing?

[Chinkuntou] Yes, certainly, the mutiny is continuing.

[Correspondent] Can one say how many troops there are in the streets?

[Chinkuntou] No; no one is going out. Everyone is staying put, shut in their homes. You can say there is real panic prevailing [words indistinct] this morning.

[Correspondent] Have there been any casualties? The main casualty is the French ambassador, who has been killed. Have there been any casualties among Zaireans and other people?

[Chinkuntou] We have no figures. It is possible that there have been casualties. I think we shall have to wait for a bit later in the day to know exactly what is happening.

[Correspondent] Is there any discussion between the prime minister and the head of state and the HCR to restore order?

[Chinkuntou] No, for the moment, the chairman [words indistinct], I myself, (?had) his grace the HCR Chairman Mr. Monsengwo on the line, and he told me that he was trying to contact General Mahele. I am sure contact will be made very quickly this morning between the chairman of the HCR, the prime minister, and President Mobutu, to try to restore peace and calm, because the situation must return to normal very soon, and (?they) want to ensure the safety of people and property. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Political Leaders End Forum, Issue Proposals**

EA2901102393 *Ndjuji-Mayi Voix du Zaïre in French*  
1630 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Zaïre's political crisis: The forum of political leaders held at the Intercontinental Hotel's function room ended its proceedings on 27 January. For two days the participants scrutinized our country's political situation. After consultations and analysis, the various chairmen and delegates of political parties adopted four important—in their eyes at least—resolutions, which might help to get the country out of the current deadlock.

First, the possibility of having new training personnel capable of carrying out this mission for the welfare of the whole nation.

Second, the necessity of national reconciliation for a harmonious working relationship between the transitional institutions.

Third, an invitation to the head of state and the High Council of the Republic [HCR] to harmonize their views on the date for holding the population census.

And finally, a recommendation to the head of state and the HCR to approve the final text of the Constitution to be adopted through the people's verdict, so as to allow elections to be held within the next 12 months.

[Word indistinct] Mungul Diaka [a former prime minister], the forum's moderator called on his colleagues—the political party officials—to show strong support for implementing the resolutions passed.

It is clear that the HCR cannot adhere to this approach, which basically contradicts the sovereign national conference's resolutions, notably on how to choose the person capable of ruling Zaïre during the transitional period. This leads us to question the legitimacy of such a meeting.

**Ethiopia****Isayas Afewerki Receives Afar Region Council Chairman***EA2801155093 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1520 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks with Mr. Habib Ali Mireh, chairman of the Afar Region Administration Council, Region Two, in his office on 27 January. During their meeting they discussed the past and current situation of Ethiopian Afars and the efforts of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia to improve the socioeconomic and agricultural position of the region. [passage omitted]

**Kenya****President Arap Moi Appoints Assistant Minister***EA2801153793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today [27 January] appointed Ahmed Mohamed Khalif, the MP [Member of Parliament] for Wajir West [northeastern Kenya], an assistant minister for research, technical training, and technology. The appointment takes immediate effect.

**Nominates Member of Parliament***EA2801212093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has today nominated Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah to be a member of parliament. The nomination takes effect immediately.

**Foreign Minister Says Refugees Linked to 'Insecurity'***EA2801162793 Nairobi KNA in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Jan (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, said yesterday [27 January] that Kenya would no longer be expected to look after refugees from neighbouring countries "indefinitely". Mr. Musyoka, who was speaking to the members of the diplomatic corps during a party he held in their honour at a Nairobi hotel, said the refugees were associated with insecurity and that Kenya would no longer take the risk.

The foreign minister said Kenya was getting a raw deal or no deal at all from the international community, adding that economic aid was being withheld at the time [the] country needed it most. "The resources that would have helped our economy overcome the ravages of international recession and political transformation easier were withheld," Mr. Musyoka said.

Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka called for close relations from foreign countries, especially those that had assisted Kenya achieve a multi-party democracy and a successful development process. He said Kenya would take irreversible steps in economic liberalisation to make the economy more competitive for the international market place.

Flanked by his two assistant ministers, Messrs Hezron Manduku and Sheldon Muchilwa, and Nairobi PC [Provincial Commissioner], Mr. Fred Waiganjo, the minister said the country waited anxiously for the quick disbursing [of] aid from donor countries. Mr. Musyoka said Kenya had never defaulted in its loan obligations to international creditors yet she was not getting aid while some with poor repayment records were receiving it.

The head of the diplomatic corps in Kenya, Clemente Faccani, the Holy See's representative, congratulated His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for winning the country's first multi-party elections.

**Army Deploys to Northeastern Province***EA2801194093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] The Kenya Army has been deployed in the banditry-infected Northeastern Province, the permanent secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. Wilfred Kimalat confirmed yesterday.

He said the Northeastern provincial security team had met and decided that the Army should use helicopters to track down bandits who have killed more than 12 police officers in the past two weeks. The security personnel have killed more than 87 bandits in the area.

Meanwhile, the government has sent two army helicopters to prevent bandits from crossing into Isiolo District for cattle rustling. The Isiolo District Commissioner Suleiman Toyya said the Army had gone to the district to bolster the efforts of the regular and administration policemen in fighting banditry. [passage omitted]

**Border Activities With Uganda Normalized***EA2801135393 Nairobi KNA in English 1250 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Jan (KNA)—The government today announced the normalisation of cross-border activities between Kenya and Uganda. In a statement, the government said the normalisation of the routes between the two countries took immediate effect.



## Tanzania

### Foreign, Labor Ministers Switch Portfolios

EA2801191193 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili  
1200 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Mwinyi appointed Joseph Rwegasira as minister of foreign affairs and international relations, a post which was previously held by Ahmed Hassan Diria.

Diria now becomes minister of labor and youth development, a post which was previously held by Joseph Rwegasira.

In the reshuffle, President Mwinyi also appointed Horace Kolimba as minister of state, Office of the President. Kolimba also continues to be secretary-general of the Revolutionary Party.

The appointments take immediate effect.

### Mwinyi: Zanzibar Joining ICO for Economic Reasons

EA2901120293 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has set up a commission that will recommend ways of removing the current differences concerning the interpretation of the Union Constitution. Among the questions to be dealt with by the presidential commission is Zanzibar's membership of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO).

This was announced on 28 January by President Mwinyi when he addressed elders and leaders of Dar es Salaam region at Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam. President Mwinyi's speech was broadcast by Radio Tanzania, Dar es Salaam.

In his speech, President Mwinyi confirmed that Zanzibar had joined the ICO for economic and not religious reasons. He said Zanzibar was faced with a poor economic situation as a result of the fall in the price of cloves, a crop that brought Zanzibar a large percentage of its foreign exchange earnings.

He said the name of the Islamic organization is not an illustration of the conditions or characteristic of its membership. For example, he said that out of 50 member countries of the ICO, only four have based the constitutions of their governments on the Islamic religion. These are Saudi Arabia, Iran, the Comoros and Pakistan. He also said that the presidents of some ICO member countries are Christians. These include Lebanon, whose Constitution specifies that its leader must be a Christian. Other countries which have Christian leaders are Uganda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

President Mwinyi said the major purpose of the ICO is not to disseminate Islam but to consolidate economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, and eliminate

racism and colonialism. He said the objectives of the ICO were to achieve equality among its members, respect the independence and borders of member countries, and settle conflicts between member states.

President Mwinyi explained that ICO member countries benefit economically from interest-free aid and loans provided by the organization's development bank. Therefore, the president said Zanzibar, as an ICO member country, will benefit from the bank's aid and he expressed his belief that the loans will be used for the benefit of all Zanzibaris, irrespective of their religion.

The president said that even mainland Tanzania has been receiving aid from many religious organizations which have built and are operating schools and hospitals for all Tanzanians. President Mwinyi said Zanzibar's decision to seek and receive aid will also benefit the union government as otherwise it would have been compelled to give grants to the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to provide important services to the residents of the isles.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi also spoke about a fabrication being disseminated by people who do not wish Tanzania well, namely that the union government has joined the Islam in Africa Organization. President Mwinyi said copies of the document that is intended to prove this fabrication are fakes. He appealed to Tanzanians to ignore the fabrication for the benefit of the unity, peace, and tranquility of our nation.

His Excellency the president made this clarification this afternoon when addressing elders and leaders of Dar es Salaam region at Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam. President Mwinyi explained that the fabrication is part of a campaign by enemies of Tanzania who want to bring about political confusion and chaos so that we begin killing each other, as is the case in some other countries. He said the reason for this fabrication is religious fanaticism which enables some Tanzanians to slander His Excellency the president by claiming that he favors Muslims in the appointment of government leaders.

President Mwinyi explained that he does not intend to answer the fabrication because there is sufficient evidence to show that it is baseless. However, the president called on Tanzanians to be on the alert so that they are not caught in the trap of those people who do not wish Tanzania well, and so that they continue to expose them peacefully and calmly in the African Continent.

President Mwinyi also gave a strong warning about newspapers that are used by the enemies of Tanzania to instigate political and religious riots among Tanzanians.

**De Klerk Foresees Transitional Council by June***MB2901094093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 29 Jan 93*

[Text] Parliament January 29 SAPA—A transitional executive council could be in place by June and a new transitional constitution in September if multi-party negotiations were resumed at the beginning of March, the State President Mr F. W. de Klerk, said on Friday.

"The government is committed to managing the whole process as far as it is able in such a way that these time scales may be achieved," he said in his opening of Parliament speech.

"At present there is a positive spirit among most of the political parties. Their actions are characterised by a realisation that immeasurable damage will be done if we do not make progress now. This is bringing greater realism to the fore.

"Therefore, I have hope for the New Year."

Every South African was facing the choice to either support constitutional change and everything that was reasonably required for its success or to retire into the laager and prepare for an armed and bloody struggle.

"The simple truth is that a devastating war will ensue if negotiation does not succeed."

People argued that, in spite of negotiations, all the political violence signalled that South Africa was already in a state of war.

"This is a fallacy. The truth is that those who are actively taking part in political violence are not yet negotiating or are not negotiating adequately or in good faith."

The government was doing everything in its power to get multi-party negotiations on course once more, and to ensure their success. In the process the government often acted as a facilitator, and had to be neutral and non-partisan.

"This creates the impression that the government does not adopt a strong point of view of its own at the negotiating table. We are often suspected of forming an alliance with the ANC [African National Congress]. Nothing is further removed from the truth."

The government had a clear mandate for the constitutional model towards which it was working.

"I wish to give the assurance that the principles on which that mandate is based will be promoted forcefully and with conviction in every negotiation and discussion in which we are involved.

"We are making good progress. We have not abandoned a single principle."

Power-sharing, strong regional government and checks and balances to prevent any abuse of power; the sensible accommodation of the country's cultural and linguistic

diversity; the assurance of economic security for owners and investors; protection of the security of tenure of officials and teachers and all other principles contained in the mandate were already becoming manifest in the broad consensus which was slowly but surely beginning to take shape.

**DP Loses Opposition Status in Joint Sitings***MB2801165193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] can no longer rely on its status as the official opposition in joint sittings of Parliament, despite the fact that the party has more members of Parliament than the Conservative Party [CP].

A spokesman for the speaker said that no party enjoyed status as the official opposition in the main chamber. The DP has 37 MPs and the CP 36, now that the MP for Newholme, Mr. H.M. Neerahoo, has joined the DP. The CP is the official opposition in the House of Assembly.

Several new members of Parliament will take their seats in Parliament tomorrow without having stood in by-elections following proclamation, a promulgation of an act to end by-elections.

In the House of Assembly Mr. Gustav du Toit will succeed the former minister of state affairs, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, as the MP for Vanderbijlpark. Mr. Dirk Bekker becomes the MP for Helderkrui, Mr. A.P. Janse van Rensburg is the new MP for Bethlehem, and Mr. Charl Coetzee is the MP for Durbanville. In all cases the previous members resigned.

It is also likely that the vacancy in the Umfolozi constituency will be filled by tomorrow.

**Former NP MP Put on IFP Central Committee***MB2801155293 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The former NP [National Party] MP for Vryheid, Mr. Jurie Mentz, has been accepted as a member of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and immediately appointed to the IFP's Central Committee.

His appointment was confirmed by the IFP in a statement issued in Cape Town only hours after Mr. Mentz resigned from the National Party. The statement said Mr. Mentz would be the IFP's first representative in Parliament and take his place along with the six unofficial ANC [African National Congress] representatives. The IFP leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said Mr. Mentz and his constituency would make an important contribution to the continuing political development of the IFP. Mr. Mentz said earlier that he resigned from the NP to join the IFP so as to expedite the negotiation process. He said in an interview in Cape Town that the process had been delayed because of a lack of understanding and because of mistrust. Mr. Mentz said that if

these stumbling blocks could be removed, especially between the NP and the IFP, then the process would move forward much faster.

The Democratic Party says there is a strong possibility that more members of Parliament could resign from the National Party to join the Inkatha Freedom Party in the near future.

#### **Parties React to MP's Resignation**

*MB2901073493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 93*

[Text] Political memberships seesawed on the eve of the opening of Parliament with several members of Parliament making surprise moves.

The former National Party [NP] MP for Vryheid, Mr. Jurie Mentz, announced that he would join the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], while four members of the House of Delegates indicated that they planned to join the NP.

The chairman of the NP caucus, Mr. Piet Swanepoel, said the NP caucus was now the biggest in the history of the parliament. There are now 100 members in the House of Assembly, 46 in the House of Representatives, and 10 in the House of Delegates.

The National Party say it finds it regrettable that Vryheid MP Mr. Mentz did not discuss his plans to resign from the NP with the state president, the NP's Natal leader, or with any of his colleagues. The party said Mr. Mentz had attended the NP Natal caucus meeting yesterday morning without giving any indication of his intention to resign. It said that nothing in Mr. Mentz's statement justified his resignation.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party [CP] says Mr. Mentz's resignation from the National Party is an indication of the dissatisfaction within the party over the so-called alliance between the NP and the ANC [African National Congress], and the alienation of the IFP and other members of the Concerned South Africans Group. CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht said, however, that he did not regard Mr. Mentz's joining the IFP as a possible solution to constitutional problems.

#### **Buthelezi Reiterates Commitment to Federalism**

*MB2801175193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Ulundi Jan 28 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he is not prepared to accept a power-sharing agreement in South Africa without a vision which will ensure the survival of the country.

In a memorandum presented to the Organisation of African Unity observer mission in Ulundi on Thursday, the IFP leader said it seemed the African National

Congress [ANC] and the government had reached an understanding on power-sharing during their bilateral talks.

It appeared the tricameral parliament would enact a transitional constitution which would empower a government of national unity and a constituent assembly to draft a constitution without any predetermined deadlines.

This lengthy process would give the ANC an opportunity to seize power over government and civil society and would benefit the the National Party [NP] as it would ensure the NP's continued presence in government after the first elections, he claimed.

Mr Buthelezi added that there was no justification in delaying the drafting of the final constitution.

The IFP believed a final constitution should be drafted and adopted by September 1994 at which time elections should take place.

Elections were not, however, the panacea which would solve all problems and had to be preceded by a clear understanding of the constitutional structures and the future assets of the country, he said.

Mr Buthelezi reiterated his party's view on federalism, saying the country had to be structured around this style of government.

The IFP president further outlined his party's three main agenda items to be tabled at a multiparty planning conference: the restructuring of the multiparty negotiating forum, the issues of federalism and pluralism and the disbanding of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing].

"We are ready to get on our way with the multiparty planning conference as soon as possible but...we would decline an invitation to any multiparty forum of negotiation where we would be called on merely to rubber stamp the agreements reached between the government and the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance."

Touching on violence, the IFP president said the resolution of political fighting was a preliminary precondition to the resumption of multiparty talks.

He added that he was still awaiting a response from the ANC on his call for joint rallies with Nelson Mandela to strife-torn areas to try to quell township violence.

#### **No Graves Found as Police Reinvestigate Site**

*MB2901061493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[By Jonathan Rees]

[Text] Rustenburg Jan 28 SAPA—A porcupine burrow and a late iron age village led police and journalists into



the sequel of a search for alleged detainees' graves in the western Transvaal bush on Thursday, but no graves were found.

Acting on journalists' suspicions, police re-investigated the site where former municipal policeman Johnny Mokaleng alleged he had joined other policemen in burying detainees they had tortured and killed in 1989.

Efforts on Monday and Tuesday to unearth graves at sites pointed out by Mr Mokaleng also proved futile.

The grave-hunt was prompted by claims by Mr Mokaleng that he had seen the grave of activist Stanza Bopape, missing since 1988.

Police spokesman Col Johan Mostert said police had left no stone unturned in their search for any possible evidence and were convinced Mr Mokaleng was lying.

Police had followed all leads and were convinced there were no graves in the area.

But University of the Witwatersrand archaeology Professor Tom Hussman said the iron age village was an interesting find and an unrecorded site.

Prof Hussman was invited to attend Thursday's investigation to give his expert opinion.

He pointed out a number of old kraals and stone walls that, he said, were a Sotho/Tswana settlement that could date back to the 17th century.

"We think this is more interesting than anything," he said.

There were possibly descendants of the village's original inhabitants living in the area and the site could be worth further archaeological investigation.

Mr Mokaleng, who has stuck by his allegations, may now face charges of fraud and obstructing the course of justice. He was sacked from the police force last year for bad debts, but claims unfair dismissal.

#### **ANC Says Mandela, Chikane Share Position on Sanctions**

*MB2901074993 Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jan 93 p 2*

[Report by unidentified DIE BURGER correspondent: "ANC Supports 'Stricter' Sanctions"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is siding with South African Council of Churches leader Frank Chikane's call for stricter sanctions against South Africa.

An ANC spokesman yesterday refuted any talks of a contradiction on the sanctions issue between the organization's leader Nelson Mandela and Dr. Chikane.

Earlier this week, Mr. Mandela said in Washington when he attended President Bill Clinton's inauguration that he would call for the ending of sanctions if the date for the

first non-racial election was announced and local business undertook to suspend retrenchments and to aid job creation. This announcement was welcomed particularly by the Afrikaans Business Institute and the South African Chamber of Business. Opposition came from the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Azanian Peoples Organization.

Dr. Chikane asked in a letter to President Clinton that he should seriously consider preventing U.S. banks from having any financial dealings with South Africa.

ANC's Gill Marcus yesterday said Dr. Chikane's utterances do not contradict Mr. Mandela's, as they both share the same policy.

Meanwhile, Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday in a meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk that the Anglican Church wants to be among the first to advocate an end to sanctions as soon as the issue of violence has been addressed sufficiently and an interim government installed.

Dutch Reformed Church Moderator Nic Appolis said that although his church advocates the upholding of sanctions, he is campaigning for them to end.

#### **PAC Officials Ignore Goldstone Subpoenas**

*MB2901132093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0946 GMT 29 Jan 93*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 29 SAPA—Two senior Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] officials face prosecution after they failed on Friday to appear before a Goldstone committee inquiring into APLA [African People's Liberation Army] activities. Committee Chairman Gert Steyn asked that the matter be referred to the attorney-general.

Abram Magagula, the alleged national co-ordinator of the Azanian People's Liberation Army's task forces in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereenigen] area, and Simon Ngcime, alleged APLA task force commander in the Western Cape, may be fined R[and]4,000 or be jailed for a year—or both—after they ignored subpoenas to appear.

Mr Steyn's attention was drawn to a news report on Friday [29 January] which quoted PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander as saying that no PAC members would appear before the committee. This was because PAC members would not testify against each other, Mr Alexander said.

Mr Steyn adjourned Friday's hearing in Pretoria to February 11 in Port Elizabeth, after committee official J J du Toit handed up a number of exhibits on APLA's activities, including a video named "APLA Sticks to its Guns" with 50 pictures culled from it, identifying those in the video. Mr Steyn said counsel for the South African Defence Force and the police should deliver their closing

arguments on February 11, which should enable the committee to publish its report soon afterwards. The committee is investigating APLA's camps, arms, personnel and operational activities.

Committee officials also wanted to have subpoenas served on two other PAC officials but they could not be traced. They were however believed to be in South Africa. Other exhibits handed up on Friday included transcripts from trials involving PAC members, including a case of one Steven Dolo who had been jailed after having been convicted on seven charges of attempted murder and a charge of arson. Witnesses and accused APLA members testified how they had been trained abroad, and been involved in attacks on police stations in South Africa. A copy of a quarterly, "AZANIAN COMBAT", was also handed in as an exhibit.

#### **Police Raid Homes of AZAPO Executive Members**

*MB2901065493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2134  
GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Grahamstown Jan 28 SAPA—The home of the national political commissar of the Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO], Mr Mzukisi Madlavi, who is a lecturer at Rhodes University, and those of seven other regional executive members of AZAPO in the eastern Cape were raided by the SA [South African] Police early on Thursday morning.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports AZAPO Publicity Secretary Dr Romolemo Mokae as saying that AZAPO suspected the action by the police was "a sign of things to come".

He said what had happened made the government's so-called commitment to reform "laughable".

#### **Security Forces Not To Withdraw From Imbali**

*MB2901065593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2132  
GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Jan 28 SAPA—The presence of the security forces in Imbali, near Pietermaritzburg, was to maintain law and order and they would not withdraw from the township, SA [South African] Police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram warned on Thursday.

Capt Budhram was reacting to calls from the African National Congress that the police and army be removed from the township, and the Inkatha Freedom Party's call for the forces to remain.

"In this regard we wish to state emphatically that the security forces have no intention of withdrawing from Imbali and will remain there as long as the situation warrants it.

"A call of such nature can only be deemed irresponsible," he said.

#### **PAC Warns DISPATCH Distributors Not To Sell Paper**

*MB2901073093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2039  
GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] East London Jan 28 SAPA—Distributors of the DAILY DISPATCH newspaper in Umatata were on Thursday threatened by the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] not to do their jobs while the dispute between the PAC and the DAILY DISPATCH remained unresolved.

The PAC continued its occupation of the newspaper's Umtata office which began on Wednesday over claims of a "Campaign of Silence" being waged against it.

The occupation and the denial of the DAILY DISPATCH to readers in Transkei have been condemned by national and international media organisations as an assault on press freedom.

Transkei PAC Secretary Zingisa Mkabile on Thursday issued a statement warning distributors not to sell newspapers during the dispute.

"Doing so will not only affect your ability to serve your customers in other spheres; but it will not be a safe thing to do both for you and your business," he said.

Mr Mkabile warned distributors against being "caught in the crossfire" and said the PAC was determined to "crush" the DAILY DISPATCH if necessary.

South African Union of Journalists General Secretary Karen Stander said there was no possible justification for threats towards people "not even involved in the dispute".

Nor could threats against those involved be justified.

"The PAC's assurance that it will not harm or threaten journalists can only be cast into doubt by this latest statement," she said.

The newspaper has temporarily stopped distribution to Transkei.

Both sides said on Thursday they were open to talks to resolve the dispute.

Mr Mkabile conceded direct talks would "go a long way towards resolving the matter" and suggested Umtata in Transkei as a venue.

DAILY DISPATCH Editor Glyn Williams said the newspaper was "open to suggestions on discussions, and obviously we would not rule out any form of communication".

DAILY DISPATCH management on Thursday received an open letter from the PAC responding to the newspaper's comments on the organisation's grievances.

The letter is being studied and management is considering its response.

Mr Williams said the PAC's action had come as a surprise to the newspaper and its staff because at no stage had the PAC sought a meeting, written, or telephoned to air its grievances.

The PAC refused to accept the DAILY DISPATCH's rebuttal of its claims, saying that except for one instance "the responses are no responses at all" even though the newspaper proved that some of the news items the PAC claimed to have been ignored were in fact published.

The PAC declined to accept the newspaper's explanation of how a Christmas message issued by the PAC's regional chairman landed in the hands of the South African Police.

Mr Williams said earlier the PAC message was sent to the South African Police for comment by a reporter because it contained a warning by the PAC's regional chairman that people should prepare for war.

Mr Williams said a Christmas message was a public document and could in no way be construed as confidential or secret. The newspaper had followed normal editorial procedure because the police would not comment unless supplied with a copy of the statement.

The PAC's occupation is the second of its kind by the organisation against the media in Transkei.

Last year the PAC staged a sit-in at Radio Transkei, also citing a policy of ignoring the PAC's news.

A plank of PAC policy is that it upholds the principles of freedom of association and the freedom of the press.

#### **Economists Evaluate Fall in Inflation Rate**

*MB2801192593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SAPA—The fall in the official inflation rate into single figures for the first time since 1978 was widely welcomed on Thursday but economists warned it could be a temporary respite.

Central Statistical Services figures showed that inflation had fallen by 1.4 per cent in December last year to 9.6 per cent from 11 per cent in November.

However, UAL [expansion unknown] economist Dennis Dykes said single digit inflation would probably only last until the budget was announced in March.

"Everyone is basically expecting there will be fairly large tax increases," he said.

An expected increase in VAT [Value Added Tax] and the fuel levy would cause a technical upturn in consumer price inflation, although having a somewhat deflationary effect by reducing consumer spending power.

South African Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals said the latest inflation level would allow the central bank to consider an easing in monetary policy.

The inflation rate fell steadily in the last few months of 1992 from a high of just under 17 per cent in late 1991 reflecting a reduction of inflationary pressure in the economy.

This was due mainly to the reserve bank's consistently tight monetary policy and the contraction in the South African economy since over the last four years.

Mr Dykes said the 1.4 per cent fall in inflation from November to December gave Dr Stals "quite a bit of room" to reduce the key bank rate currently at 14 per cent.

Consumer Council Executive Director Jan Cronje expected there to be a further drop in the bank rate, bringing welcome relief to hard-pressed consumers.

But, Mr Dykes said Dr Stals was "hesitating in cutting rates because of the balance of payments [BOP] situation, although its looking better after November's revision, reserves still came under pressure last year and Stals must be looking at the debt standstill arrangement at the end of the year".

Dr Stals said he would also have to look at the government's budgetary requirements, the BOP position and December money supply figures, due out on Friday or next week, in terms of overall monetary policy.

Mr Dykes forecast the government's budget deficit would be about R[Rand]26-billion at the end of the current fiscal year.

He expected Finance Minister Derek Keys to announce a budget deficit in March for the 1993/94 fiscal year of around R20-to-R22-billion. But the government would struggle to meet that target if there was not significant economic growth.

Mr Dykes said unfortunately there would not be "a major rebound in activity" this year and the economy would only begin to show some life in 1994 as international economies grew more strongly and commodity prices moved upwards.

He said there would be a mild recovery in the South African economy this year but this would be due only to better agricultural production "if the drought has hopefully ended".

Mr Cronje said consumers were gladdened by the sharp drop in food price inflation which escalated as the drought devastated agricultural production last year.

Food price inflation soared to 30.4 per cent in July 1992 but moved downwards to 17.2 per cent in November and fell to 14 per cent in December.

#### **28 January Review of Current Events, Issues**

*MB2801142193*

[Editorial Report]



### THE STAR

'Clear Message' Sought From De Klerk—At the opening of Parliament on 29 January President de Klerk "has an obligation to spell out a clear message—at least of intent, even if timetables are still to be decided," declares a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 January. "But forces outside the tricameral system also have a duty. The ANC [African National Congress] must prove that talk of democracy is not merely a means of replacing one cabal with another. It must finally discard the outdated robes of a liberation movement; it must cease denying responsibility when supporters and allied organisations flagrantly ignore democracy's ground rules. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], too, has to redefine its role. Clearly, Chief Buthelezi is worried about being sidelined. But creating the threat of a secessionist enclave unless his will prevails is not serving anyone's interests, including his own."

De Klerk Warned Against Helping UNITA—A second editorial on the same page notes that the de Klerk administration has emphatically denied Angola's charges that South Africa is aiding the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, "rebels." "South Africa's direct support of UNITA and its leader, Jonas Savimbi, has long since been abandoned and is now against the national interest, as De Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha insist. The problem is that not everyone agrees with their assessment. There are elements in the security forces and on the right wing of the political continuum who believe that Savimbi's war should bolstered or that South Africa has some vested interest in turmoil in Angola. De Klerk must make sure that these malcontents do not covertly act on their convictions."

### BUSINESS DAY

No Reasons for S. Africans To Aid UNITA in War—"Today, not even right-wing militants would believe there was a good enough reason to head back to the Angolan bush to fight for UNITA in the renewed civil war against the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 January. "The communist threat myth has evaporated, and the war promises only misery and chaos for those unfortunate enough to be involved, no matter who wins.....South African involvement apart, there are ominous signs that the world is preparing to wash its hands of Angola, where only months ago there were hopes that the elections would bring a new era of peace." Food relief flights from Namibia have already been stopped, the paper notes, and the UN is threatening to pull out its monitors.

### SOWETAN

Education Program 'Step in the Right Direction'—The government's announced Education Renewal Program, ERP, which committed the National Party to a nonracial education system "was greeted with no fanfare and little

rejoicing," according to Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 January in a page 10 editorial. "The adoption of the ERP is obviously a step in the right direction but the Government should expect no praise for the move. The ERP should rather be seen as the end of an era."

'Probably Much Truth' in SADF-UNITA Claims—Commenting on Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos' "serious allegation of continued South African support" for UNITA's Jonas Savimbi, a second editorial on the same page states: "Typically, Botha responds with his normal bluster, denials and oft-repeated refrain on how the rest of the world has consigned Africa to the ash-heap. Judged purely on the basis of South Africa's previous involvement in destabilisation of countries in the subcontinent and the lies and disinformation issued to protect itself, there is probably much truth in allegations of SADF [South African Defense Force] support for UNITA."

### CAPE TIMES

NP-ANC Cooperation Best Recipe for Transition Process—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 25 January in a page 6 editorial states that "Mr de Klerk continues to enjoy a solid core of support in the white community and Mr Nelson Mandela and the ANC are still the favourites by far in the black community. They remain indispensable partners in a government of national unity, which is unlikely to be authoritarian or undemocratic. Close cooperation between the NP [National Party] and the ANC may be denounced as 'elitist' but it remains the best recipe for managing the transition and keeping the process on track."

### PATRIOT

Government-ANC Summit Seen As 'Political Treason'—"The political treason against the whites of South Africa, which probably began as far back as 25 years ago within the inner chambers of the National Party, is becoming clearer as the day of white capitulation to a communist black majority draws near," notes a page 12 editorial in Afrikaans in Pretoria PATRIOT on 22 January. "A black communist interim government 'must' be in power by June 1993....In the past two and a half years President de Klerk has not yet announced or instituted a single policy to benefit whites....At the past week's bush summit the government 'finalized' certain laws on a bilateral level with the ANC, and that will make it possible to replace the white government in June this year. The laws make provision for the integration of the defense force and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and indeed, for the control of the defense force by MK....The TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states will be reincorporated into the ANC government. The decisions made at the bush summit between the ANC and the government will be presented to a multiparty conference merely as a formality, and despite the views of such a

multiparty conference, the government will go ahead with its plans as part of its capitulation to the ANC."

#### RAPPORT

Search For 'Political Bedfellows'—"Politics makes room for strange bedfellows, but political bedfellows are not always that strange for those people who have been observing all the courting and fighting for some time," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 24 January. "The urgency of reaching agreement between all parties so that at least basic democratic principles on a transitional government can be arrived at results in constant bickering, and this will definitely intensify in the weeks to come....In the past the government and the IFP were never really bedfellows....However, they found each other in their mutual rejection of economic sanctions against South Africa....After the government and the ANC reached a record of understanding, Dr. Buthelezi felt rejected. This led to a tentative search for possible political bedfellows and even Dr. Treurnicht followed the path to Ulundi....Nobody should be left out of the process of building a new South Africa. If this happens, any new government will have to contend with disruptive action, and this will only pose a threat to any new administration."

#### BEELD

Mandela Does Not Understand Free Market—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 21 January says in a page 8 editorial Mr. Nelson Mandela's efforts to have sanctions lifted as soon as possible are to be appreciated. "It is clear that the ANC has now crossed its economic Rubicon—as witnessed by Mr. Mandela's declaration that delay in lifting sanctions soon will make it difficult even for a democratic government to achieve

economic recovery. But the conditions set by Mr. Mandela show that he does not yet understand how a free economy works. For example, he wants businessmen to make a meaningful contribution toward reducing unemployment....Even though they would like to do so, they cannot do so in a vacuum. Workers can simply not be employed in an ever worsening economy. Politicians have to send out the first strong signals that they are busy finding solutions, then the businessmen can begin planning with confidence. Mr. Mandela must not expect businessmen to perform miracles while politicians are wasting time on all kinds of power games. If the political house can be put in order, the business community will only be too eager to do as Mr. Mandela wishes."

Irony of Chikane's Call for Tighter Sanctions—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 January in a page 8 editorial asks: "What kind of churchman calls for war when peace is needed, for poverty when job creation is needed, for hunger which causes people to steal and murder when the prisons are overfull? That is what Rev. Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, did by implication when he urged the United States to tighten sanctions against South Africa. Sanctions are nothing but economic warfare; that is accepted worldwide....While the damage and casualties of a sanctions war may not be immediately visible, the country is eventually hurt very deeply. South Africa experienced that in the form of economic deterioration which aggravated unemployment and poverty....The irony of the sanctions against South Africa is that the people who were supposed to be helped were the worst hit—and that is the black community....Anyone who can still call for harsher sanctions can be suspected of ignoring love of his fellow man, reconciliation, peace, and the interests of those suffering most, in favor of an own political agenda."

## Angola

### Agreement Reached on Agenda at Addis Ababa Talks

EA2801202793 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] The Angolan warring factions have reached an agreement on the agenda of their meeting held here in Addis Ababa.

The meeting, which started yesterday evening, agreed to continue its discussion based on the four-point agenda which the two warring factions agreed in 1991, and to reach a cease-fire agreement and bring peace to the country.

Miss Margaret Anstee, the UN secretary general's special envoy to Angola, in a news conference to reporters this afternoon, said that the meeting's agenda will also include the UN role in the second round of presidential elections and the release of political prisoners. Miss Anstee noted that the meeting will be held by two commissions which will present their conclusions to the general meeting. She also noted that the UN-organized meeting was going smoothly. Miss Anstee said in the opening ceremony yesterday, that the two factions were ready to halt the 16-year war and bring peace to the country.

### Generals Discuss Meeting

MB2801140093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] [Announcer] After the briefing [preceding word in English] by UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee, the Addis Ababa-based Radio Angola team interviewed General Higino Carneiro, of the Angolan Armed Forces, and then General Eugenio Manuvakola, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team to the talks.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] according to which [words indistinct] a meeting [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] No, what is correct is that the United Nations must mediate at these talks.

[Reporter] What is the actual role [words indistinct] how has the UNITA been reacting to the proposals concerning [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] Well, I think the UNITA has been receptive to those proposals, but has been showing some reserve and we do not understand that. Perhaps it has to do with interpreting the issues. Nonetheless, that is a UNITA problem (?that can be resolved). They will know how to go about it. We need a serious mandate so we can leave here with findings that will be beneficial to all our work, otherwise why should we be coming here to convey our reservations?

[Reporter] When will a serious discussion of the problems take place?

[Carneiro] We are hoping such discussions will occur this afternoon. [end recording]

[Announcer] Then, it was Gen. Eugenio Manuvakola's turn to speak. The first question was: What are your hopes for this meeting?

[Begin recording] [Manuvakola] We have good hopes.

[Reporter] The government team says UNITA has been showing some reserve.

[Manuvakola] We have been showing some reserve? No, not at all. We have come with open minds and we will be seeking an agreement concerning all the issues pertaining to (?the conflict).

[Reporter] What did you talk about during your latest contact with Jonas Savimbi?

[Manuvakola] I have said before that Miss Anstee is responsible for speaking to the media while this meeting is being held.

[Reporter] Why did you decide that?

[Manuvakola] We would prefer no major disparities when talking to the press. Thus, what we have done now....

[Reporter, interrupting] Then [words indistinct]?

[Manuvakola] That contravenes what the three sides agreed on.

[Reporter] When are we to hear statements, then?

[Manuvakola] When the talks are over, we will make statements for which each side will be responsible.

[Reporter] Are you confident about the points that were agreed on?

[Manuvakola] I am very confident.

[Reporter] Are you willing [words indistinct] the meeting?

[Manuvakola] We are willing to find solutions to the Angolan problem.

[Reporter] What about the war: Are you willing to stop it altogether?

[Manuvakola] We are willing to find solutions to the Angolan problem. [end recording]

### Anstee Comments on Progress

MB2801133793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] After a preliminary meeting yesterday, the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams seeking peace for Angola began actual talks this morning. Radio Angola's Addis Ababa-based team reports:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Good afternoon, dear listeners. Talks continued throughout the morning. Everything is being discussed with the greatest caution. Virtually no one wishes to talk to the media, but when it happens it is visible that the speaker carefully chooses his words. Today's session carried on where yesterday's left off: An agenda was drawn up, with the result that four points will serve as the basis for discussions. The first concerns the search for an immediate cease-fire and the last focuses on the release of people made prisoners in the course of the clashes that



have been occurring throughout Angola. UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee has had the following to say about today's session:

[Anstee] The two teams have agreed on an agenda for our talks. That agenda concerns four points: First, to establish a cease-fire; second, to conclude the implementation of the peace accords; third, to define the UN role concerning the implementation and maintenance of a cease-fire accord, to conclude the implementation of the peace accords, and to wind up the electoral process by holding the second round of presidential elections; and, four, to release the prisoners. The proceedings are continuing. As you know, this is a very positive development. Both teams have firmly expressed their aim to come here to achieve a cease-fire accord and to find ways to return to the peace accords within the framework of existing [words indistinct] we believe we will then work within the framework of two (?commissions) but we [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] [question indistinct].

[Anstee] About that matter [words indistinct]. [end recording]

#### **Dos Santos on UN Role, Situation in Country**

*MB280114493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Interview with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by unidentified French Television Channel 2 reporter in Luanda; date not given—recorded, in French with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President, I would like you to sum up the upcoming Addis Ababa negotiations.

[Dos Santos] Yes, finally we have received Mr. Savimbi's reply to a letter the government had sent him on holding negotiations in Addis Ababa. The two delegations are making arrangements to leave for Addis Ababa. One is thinking of starting the negotiations on 27 January.

[Reporter] What do you expect from the negotiations?

[Dos Santos] As you know, we negotiated with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] a peace accord known as the Bicesse Accord. The accord has been partially implemented under the auspices of the United Nations and the observation of Portugal, the United States, and Russia. We believe that the Addis Ababa negotiations should fundamentally deal with the means of completing the application of the peace accord.

[Reporter] Mr. President, are you still optimistic?

[Dos Santos] We have always been optimistic although, as you know very well, Mr. Savimbi is not a very responsible and serious person. On several occasions he came to an agreement with our government in the presence of the international community, but in the end

he did not honor his undertakings. We hope that this time the international community may apply pressure and establish control mechanisms so that the accords may be fully adhered to.

[Reporter] There have been talks in New York about the UN's role in Angola. There are reports of a symbolic presence. Mr. President, do you feel that that could lead to stepped up clashes?

[Dos Santos] We are against a symbolic UN presence in Angola. First, because the United Nations has great responsibility for what is taking place on the ground now. The United Nations accepted, within the framework of the Bicesse Accord, creating the mechanisms to verify the cease-fire, as well as the mechanisms to monitor and verify the legislative and presidential elections. Because all tasks provided for in the Bicesse Accord have not yet been fulfilled, we do not think it is fair that the United Nations should withdraw from Angola. On the contrary, it is necessary that the United Nations and the whole international community demand that Mr. Savimbi assume responsibility for what he has pledged.

[Reporter] What would be the consequence of a UN withdrawal from Angola?

[Dos Santos] A UN withdrawal would mean that Mr. Savimbi and UNITA will have their hands free to do whatever they want. That would not be right. Our view is that the secretary general and the United Nations in general should instead extend and expand the UN mandate, strengthen its military and police personnel in order to effectively control the application of the Bicesse Accord. The United Nations should not act otherwise.

[Reporter] Would you agree with the intervention of a multinational armed force, like in Somalia?

[Dos Santos] It all depends on the mandate given to it by the UN Security Council. In the context of the Bicesse Accord—you will have noticed that I repeatedly speak of the Bicesse Accord, because for us it is the only basis for a just solution to the Angolan conflict—the UN role is clearly defined. Regarding the cease-fire, it includes the demobilization and disarming of UNITA forces, as well as the verification of free elections. Because UNITA has throughout this period hidden away its military personnel, rejected the election results, and then launched armed actions in almost every part of Angola, we think that the United Nations should be present, not necessarily with armed forces. If necessary, its mandate should clearly be one of encamping, disarming, and demobilizing UNITA's personnel.

[Reporter] Today, clashes are taking place throughout the country. There are rumors of a possible offensive against Luanda. Are you not thinking of declaring a state of emergency?

[Dos Santos] That is a question being debated by the citizens in almost every part of the country. It is also

about to be discussed by government agencies. I think that the National Assembly will meet shortly and will certainly deal with this issue. Should we continue to see a serious worsening of the military situation, we will have no option but to adopt the laws of a state of emergency. The government, however, has been doing its best to avoid the declaration of a state of emergency.

[Reporter] What do you think of UNITA's present behavior? Do you think that war crimes have been committed?

[Dos Santos] There are war crimes and crimes against humanity. It is a very serious situation and that is why we have asked the Security Council to convene an emergency meeting. In addition to those military crimes, UNITA has asked for the intervention of foreign forces. Mercenaries of various nationalities are fighting alongside UNITA. There are troops from the Republic of Zaire and South Africa. So, it is a flagrant violation of the Bicesse Accord by UNITA and also a serious violation of the New York Accord signed in December 1988 by the Angolan Government and South Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations and U.S. mediation.

[Reporter] Mr. President, you have spoken of Zaire's interference. A few days ago one saw a real manhunt against Zairians. Do you not think that is shocking?

[Dos Santos] That is shocking. Our government, particularly the police, are doing their best to prevent that sort of conflict which erupted among the people in view of the behavior of several elements from Zaire who live in Luanda.

[Reporter] Recently, UNITA (?sabotaged) a water storage system. What difficulties have been created, and for how long will [words indistinct] that last?

[Dos Santos] Yes, that has caused serious problems. In Luanda, we have two water supply systems, system 1 and system 2. It was the latter that was destroyed and that is the most important system. The technicians are assessing the material losses and studying how long will it take to restore the station. In any event, I think that will take a long time and the residents will suffer a great deal as a result.

[Reporter] There have also been rumors of power cuts.

[Dos Santos] That is possible. As you know, it is always difficult to organize the defense of civilian targets from terrorist attacks. Even in France, especially in Paris, sometimes bombs go off. In London it happens quite frequently. Obviously, in an underdeveloped country like ours those terrorist countries have greater chances and that enables them to launch such an operation with success. Our government, however, has taken certain measures to prevent and cope with that type of action.

[Reporter] Mr. President, would you like to comment France's stand on the Angolan conflict?

[Dos Santos] Our government regards the French stand as a show of solidarity with Angola by the government and in general by the official agencies in France. Nevertheless, we think that UNITA also enjoys a degree of support by the private sector. We honestly regret that. We hope that France and the French as a whole, as well as the civilian and state institutions, may act in such a way so as to show their solidarity with the people of Angola, while taking into account the links of friendship and cooperation between the two governments.

[Reporter] You have spoken of mercenaries and Zairians alongside UNITA [words indistinct] confirm the participation of French mercenaries?

[Dos Santos] There have been reports that Mr. Bob Denard is in Angola. It has even been said that he was the one who led the forces that raided and occupied the oil town of Soyo a few days ago. It is known that Mr. Bob Denard lives in South Africa and that often he is recruited by certain governments to organize special missions. It is also known that Denard is a French citizen. If possible, France could do something about it.

[Reporter] Finally, has UNITA used chemical weapons?

[Dos Santos] We are aware of that. Lately, it has been said that UNITA used shells which had an effect on people and that makes us think that it is in fact using toxic substances.

[Reporter] Mr. President, thank you.

[Dos Santos] [Words indistinct].

#### **Foreign Minister on Talks at UN, Addis Ababa**

*LD2901030893 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The UN Security Council will debate the Angolan issue on 29 January. Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura says there is no contradiction between the UN meeting and the Addis Ababa meeting:

[Begin recording] [de Moura] The issue is related more to the need for the Security Council to debate and study the issue of foreign forces' involvement. Obviously, there is a *raison d'être* for all this: The background relates to Savimbi's recruitment of mercenaries to fight alongside his forces fighting the government, the authorities lawfully set up in our country. There is no contradiction, since our interest has always been to return peace to our country through dialogue and negotiation and to conclude the peace process as set out at Bicesse.

[Unidentified correspondent] It was said in Lisbon today that a meeting between President Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi may be possible next week. The meeting would be chaired by the United Nations, namely by Butrus-Ghali. Does that make any sense to you?

[De Moura] No, I have not heard that. I cannot confirm it, either. To the contrary, we must concentrate on fundamentals. The Angolan peace process is in danger. The international community and our government are focusing on returning to the agreement or returning to the agreement's contents. That meeting might be possible, considering Savimbi has already been received as leader of a political party. However, that is no longer a fact. The meeting was near, but because he opted for violence and military operations, I do not know whether there are conditions for that to happen.

[Correspondent] Do you believe that the UN presence, the UN military presence, should be strengthened in Angola, in order to disarm—as you said—the UNITA forces and to be used for other purposes, such as policing and supervision?

[De Moura] Exactly. As you know, the United Nations accepted a compromise as part of the Bicesse agreement for setting up the conditions for supervision of the cease-fire and elections. It would be unfair for the United Nations to withdraw from Angola without fulfilling the tasks outlined in the Bicesse agreement. To the contrary, we need the United Nations and the international community to demand from Savimbi his undertaking of the responsibilities he accepted under the agreement. The United Nations must increase....[changes thought] It must decide to increase its presence and the tasks of UNAVEM—which will be UNAVEM III. It must define it properly and, if possible, define UNAVEM III's capacity for disarming and making redundant those inactive UNITA forces. [end recording]

#### Foreign Minister Seeks 'Urgent' UNSC Session

MB2901122593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jan 93

[Excerpt] In New York, Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has spoken of government expectations at the Addis Ababa meeting.

[Begin De Moura recording] In principle, we essentially expect to reach an agreement on the resumption of the implementation of the Bicesse Accords. Above all, we expect that we will agree on an immediate cessation of hostilities and [words indistinct] of the cease-fire already signed in Portugal. [end recording]

In an interview with UN Television, Venancio de Moura said the Angolan Government wants the UN Security Council to apply sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and countries that support it. He conveyed to the UN secretary general a request from the Angolan Government for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to examine the Angolan case. Venancio de Moura justified the importance of this request.

[Begin De Moura recording] Following the renewed involvement of foreign forces on Angolan soil, the

Angolan Government resulting from the multiparty elections could not remain indifferent. Accordingly, as a member of the international community, it decided to request a meeting of the UN Security Council to examine the situation and subsequently adopt relevant measures against those who violate Angolan law and the Constitution as is the case with UNITA, as well as to strongly and unequivocally condemn those countries that currently are either directly or indirectly allowing their armies and aircraft to become involved in this fratricidal war which has been taking many lives and destroying economic and social objectives and so on, in our country. [end recording]

Minister Venancio de Moura also said he had presented to the United Nations, particularly its Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, proof of foreign involvement in the Angolan war.

[Begin De Moura recording] We are carrying some detailed information on this involvement. The most significant evidence is the corpses—obviously we could not bring them along—who were killed on the battlefield in clashes with government forces. We also possess evidence about the aircraft: One C-130 aircraft was shot down by government armed forces in the Huambo region. I would also like to bring to your attention information just received that at this moment—that is, overnight—three aircraft were detained along our border with Namibia. This clearly demonstrates that it is not just a question of air violations, but there are tangible facts of this involvement. We therefore have corpses, [word indistinct], and aircraft. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### More on Detained Planes

LD2901115193 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] The Angolan Government claims that South Africa is not an innocent party in the present conflict and is pressing a complaint against Pretoria to the UN Security Council. However, for the protest to be of any consequence, it must have the support of 50 countries. This is the reason that has taken Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura to New York, where he told RTP that his country today detained three Dakota-type aircraft that had violated Angolan airspace. He was speaking to Luis Pires:

[Begin recording] [de Moura]...the fact that three aircraft—DC-6s or DC-2s, or something like that, I am not very familiar with airplane makes—have since yesterday been seized on our border with Namibia.

[Pires] The Angolan foreign minister met the president of the Security Council and asked for an emergency session to be convened, at which he intends to denounce South African support for UNITA.

Venancio de Moura is following the Addis Ababa talks closely, as is the Security Council, which sooner or later



will have to give the floor to Venancio de Moura in order to allow him to air his charges of South African assistance to UNITA.

Speaking to RTP today, the South African ambassador to the United Nations admitted the possibility of individual South African mercenaries or groups being involved in helping Savimbi's movement without Pretoria's knowledge, but he denied that his government is in any way responsible for the actions of such individuals or groups. So, Venancio de Moura's accusations may well prove to be no avail. Luis Pires reporting from New York for RTP.

**Commentary Urges UN To Take 'Appropriate Action'**

MB2701194793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The characterization that the president of the Republic made of the Angolan situation in letters recently addressed to the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council clearly describes the seriousness of the Angolan conflict, which has led to an almost widespread war. The evolution of the situation in Angola foreshadows a worsening of the Angolan conflict in which South African and Zairian forces are already operating alongside the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] within the framework of a huge military operation aimed at toppling the Government of Angola. To quote the head of state, Angola is today the victim of foreign forces involved in a major act of aggression of unpredictable consequences.

That should make the United Nations take urgent action. After all, there is already proof of direct involvement of Zairian and South African armed forces in military operations against Angolan provinces. In the past few weeks, those operations have reached huge proportions.

The responsibility of the United Nations and of the international community in general is quite high, considering that it is not only peace in Angola that is at stake, but the whole process of pacification and democratization in southern Africa. A new internationalization of the Angolan conflict would once again provoke an explosive situation in the region, which would set back a whole process about to be completed.

The Angolan situation can be described as a confrontation between democratic and conservative forces which seek to halt at all costs the consolidation of democracy. They have desperately resorted to war against a government elected by the people. Those very same conservative forces, posing as freedom fighters, in the past waged a war to fight an allegedly undemocratic and communist government. Jonas Savimbi, who was often portrayed by the Western media as a great democrat, is today a man who is unable to accept the verdict of his own people.

Like Prime Minister Marcelino Moco said, he has always wanted to be in power at any price, and replace a one-party regime by a similar one, markedly dictatorial.

South Africa's participation in military operations in Angola is the result of an old alliance between that country and UNITA. As everything suggests, such an alliance was designed to destabilize our territory after the inauguration of a multiparty regime in case Jonas Savimbi failed to be elected into power. Like in 1975, Angola is being attacked by foreign troops from the south.

Should the international community, particularly the United Nations not take appropriate action, it could make the Angolan Government to legitimately take the measures required by the seriousness of the situation. In fact, too many people are being killed for one to compromise with UNITA's terrorist actions and foreign aggression which have led to the slaughtering of people and the economic life of the whole country to a standstill.

To remain silent in view of the crimes by UNITA and its allies only serves to encourage those who have launched this war and are unwilling to stop it now. We are in the presence of backward forces who do not hesitate to flatten everything to the ground in order to achieve their goals. So, it is legitimate that we organize our defense in the name of peace, democracy and freedom. Time has come for all of us to join forces in order to save the fatherland which is being threatened and which has been criminally torn apart by people who only understand one language—the language of arms!

**Official Urges U.S. Recognition of Angola**

MB2901061293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Angola is today faced with an unjust war and the international community should change its attitude toward the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. That is the view of Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikotti, who has called for drastic measures against the armed organization. Chikotti says conditions have been created for the Clinton Administration to recognize the Angolan Government.

[Begin Chikotti recording] We think that the UN Security Council has great responsibilities because now is the time to take even more drastic measures against UNITA. So, I think it is very important that his excellency the foreign minister is in New York.

It is also important for him to be in the United States now because this is a very crucial phase, regarding the future recognition of the Republic of Angola. We have said that in the past 18 months of peace Angola fulfilled.... [changes thought] Today there is no reason for the U.S. Government not to recognize the Government of Angola. We think that right now it is very important to be in the United States. We think that the new U.S.

Government also needs to hear the views of the new Angolan Government. [end recording]

Jorge Chikotti said that Angola's new foreign policy is one of openness because Angola cannot stay isolated from the rest of the world.

[Begin Chikotti] Obviously, the new Angolan foreign policy will have to change what it used to follow in previous years. First, the fall or the end of world blocs demands a new foreign policy. What does that mean? We will have to follow a policy that is ideologically independent and a policy of openness. On a short- and medium-term basis we will have to prove that Angola is in fact a society open to the outside world. Angolan cannot stay isolated from the rest of the world. We will also have to show that an important period has ended not only for Angola, but for most Third World countries which will have to review their regional policies and economic programs. [end recording]

#### **Fighting Continues Between UNITA, Government**

##### **UNITA Reports on Military Flights**

*MB2901103193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 29 Jan 93*

[Text] Here is the current military situation in the country: In the city of Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango Province, after violent clashes in which hundreds of soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] were killed and many others captured by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the riot police are in total despair. Accordingly, many MPLA-PT troops in Menongue have been abandoning their war materiel, including tanks, and fleeing in disarray. Some of them have been presenting themselves to FALA forces. The situation will become worse for Jose Eduardo dos Santos' army in the city of Menongue in the next few days because FALA forces are strategically winning the battle.

What is more, MPLA-PT fighter aircraft received quick response from UNITA forces when trying to massacre peaceful civilians. According to the FALA General Staff, over the past four days, two Mi-17 helicopters, registration numbers H-544 and H-507, and an Al-3 aircraft were shot at by FALA forces in Benguela-Huambo airspace. Despite being shot at, the three aircraft were able to reach the Catumbela air base where they came from. The flight engineer of the Al-3 was wounded. What is more, government aircraft coming from the city of Lubango overflew Catchiungo and Vila Nova during reconnaissance missions.

In Cuanza Sul Province, the MPLA-PT intends to carry out a large-scale operation against UNITA. According to a reliable source, the government is concentrating troops in the Districts of Sumbe, Gabela, and Conde to annihilate people in those areas.

Meanwhile, the chief of the FALA General Staff in the central region told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that FALA forces will not allow the MPLA-PT to win on the battlefield.

##### **Benguela Calm**

*MB2801144793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] There is relative calm in Benguela Province. The Angolan Government forces have already recaptured the district of Caimbambo, which was under UNITA occupation for four months.

Addressing a news conference yesterday, Police Superintendent Espirito Santo described Benguela Province's political and military situation as calm, despite a certain instability in hinterland districts still under UNITA's military control.

[Begin Santo recording] There is relative calm in Benguela Province at this time. We have already recaptured the district of Caimbambo, (so we can then move) to occupy districts both in the south and north of Benguela Province. [end recording]

##### **Lubango Situation Remains 'Same'**

*MB2801154693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The political and military situation remains the same in Lubango. The government forces in the area are continuing their hot pursuit and clean-up operations against small groups of Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers. In their hasty flight, those soldiers are trying to sow panic among local people. The Radio Angola correspondent in the area learned this from the Southern Military Region Command today. That source also disclosed that the principal aim of the FALA attack on Quilembe on 26 January was to steal the people's possessions and to destroy a railroad bridge in the vicinity of that commune, which is some 15 km from Lubango. Jonas Savimbi's men did not succeed and the commune's defense forces forced the FALA soldiers to flee in disarray, leaving dynamite, detonating cords, three RPG-7 shells, and one mortar on the ground.

Turning to the other military areas of the Southern Military Region, that source reported government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed clashes in the vicinity of Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale, in Cuando Cubango Province.

##### **Attack in Quilenda District**

*MB2801155693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] The Angolan Armed Forces commander for Bie Province has said aircraft of unknown origin have been overflying provincial territory to supply National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops in Cuemba and Camacupa areas.

Calm is beginning to prevail in the city of Luena, in Namaland Province. Nonetheless, UNITA continues to seize the people's goods. A police source in Luena has said that Zairian forces and white mercenaries have been concentrating in Lumeje-Cameia District.

There is calm in the capital of Cuanza Sul Province, but the same cannot be said of Quilenda District, where a group of 76 Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers attacked a vehicle and abducted youths. [passage omitted]

### Menongue Still Under Fire

MB2801160793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] [Announcer] The city of Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango Province, continues to come under intense National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] artillery fire. UNITA has been using long range artillery, including B-12 cannons, (?106-mm cannons), and 81-mm mortars. Superintendent Alberto Jorge, provincial commander for Cuando Cubango Province, said:

[Begin Jorge recording] The military situation in Menongue Province [as heard] continues to be a source of much concern, in view of the fact that the enemy has conducting raids from outside. It has been organizing raids in an attempt to penetrate the city. To that end, it has been using groups of up to 30 men who have been spreading in various directions in an attempt to infiltrate the city. Meanwhile, the city of Menongue continues to come under intense and ceaseless fire. Self-propelled B-12 and (?106-mm) cannons, as well as 81-mm mortars have been shelling mainly the airport, and the center of the city with the aim of annihilating the population. [end recording]

[Announcer] Police Superintendent Alberto Jorge expressed concern about the outcome of the Addis Ababa talks. He said what is happening in Menongue in no way suggests that UNITA really wants peace.

[Begin Jorge recording] The UNITA Party and the government are holding talks in Addis Ababa, but what we see in Cuando Cubango is that those developments have not helped improve the military situation here. As I speak to you, we are under intense shelling. We do not understand this [words indistinct] intentions of achieving peace. The people of Angola [words indistinct] irrespective of the somber picture we have shown of military strife in Cuando Cubango Province, the police, the Angolan Armed Forces, and all Cuando Cubango people have expressed their wish to continue fighting should that be Dr. Jonas Savimbi's intention. [end recording]

### Zairians Reportedly Looting Soyo

AB2801201093 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Pointe Noire, Congo, Jan 28 (AFP)—Looters from Zaire have gone to the northern Angolan oil town of Soyo, captured by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels last week, and are taking away everything they can, oil workers said here. [passage omitted]

"The Zairians are taking televisions, video cassette players and computer equipment, with all kinds of other things," Christian Colmet, deputy director of the BHL-Operator maritime oil engineering firm, told AFP.

Colmet, whose company is a subsidiary of the French group Bouygues-Off Shore, arrived in Pointe Noire last week with about 60 other expatriate workers from oil companies, including Elf-Congo and Texaco.

Colmet said it would cost "a lot of money and two months of hard work" to rebuild Soyo, which lies in Angola's Zaire province south of Cabinda, after its capture by the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The fact that Zairians had been able to loot without intervention from UNITA lends credence to Angolan Government claims that Zaire had helped the rebels take the town, Colmet added. "UNITA are accomplices or owe the Zaireans something," he said.

In Cabinda, Colmet said he had reports that the situation was currently "calm and normal," but oil companies were ready to evacuate their production zones should UNITA attack. [passage omitted]

In another development, rebels in the two principal wings of the separatist Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), which resists Angolan central government rule, warned Thursday that they would launch a "joint offensive" should UNITA attack them.

Joseph Nevez, chairman of a Cabindan self-help organization but not a member of the separatist movements, said "We know UNITA wants to occupy Cabinda to cut off all the oil revenue to the government that is the mainstay of its military effort."

He said the Cabindan people would fight both UNITA and Angolan Government troops. [passage omitted]

### UNITA Denies Intent To Set Up New State, Block Election

MB2801202493 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] The opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has rejected the Angolan Government's accusations that the movement is preparing to declare an independent state in central and southern Angola.



A UNITA statement from its office in Germany also rejected an accusation that it was trying to prevent a second round of presidential elections from taking place in Angola.

It said it was in fact President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who was trying to prevent a second presidential poll, by his request to American President Bill Clinton and the UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali to declare UNITA a terrorist organization.

Meanwhile, a report from UNITA's headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola says there is widespread starvation in the southern Cunene Province, which has been hard hit by drought and fighting between UNITA and government forces. An appeal has been made to international humanitarian organizations to distribute food to avert a large-scale disaster.

#### **UNITA Radio Denies South African Involvement**

*MB2801190293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] In view of the resounding defeats suffered by his forces, Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government is so desperate that it has gone to the extent of inventing stories about South African aircraft and commandos being killed and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] officers captured.

Sources close to the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have urged UNITA soldiers and civilians not to believe in reports carried by Radio Nacional de Angola, the People's Television of Angola and JORNAL DE ANGOLA which only parrot government's views as part of a psychological warfare designed to discourage UNITA troops, militants and sympathizers.

#### **UNITA Encouraged To Observe Bicesse Accord**

*MB2801171193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are expectations that the Addis Ababa meeting will bring the Angolan people hope for peace. That will, though, depend to a great extent on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] resuming its observance of the Bicesse Accords. The fact that Savimbi did not demobilize the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], and that he subsequently rejected the outcome of elections, led the country into an unjustifiable war. The allegation of electoral fraud cannot justify a continuation of the war. What was agreed in Bicesse was that the competing parties would accept the election results as long as the United Nations pronounced them to have been free and fair.

That premise was observed. What is more, there was an inquiry to verify the truth of claims of an alleged fraud that might have influenced the election results. As far as we know, nothing has been found that could have substantially affected the votes cast by the parties. The strange thing is that UNITA, which should have demobilized its soldiers prior to elections, failed to do so. It acted in bad faith. It misled everyone into believing that it was waiting to see if it would win the elections. It lost them, so it restarted the war. Now, it is said that, for this meeting, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis of the problems at the root of the ongoing military clashes, so the problem can be laid to rest once and for all. Obviously, that is the desire of the majority of Angolan people. Is it possible that Jonas Savimbi and his group of fundamentalists share the same desire?

When the Bicesse Accord was signed, Savimbi categorically reaffirmed that UNITA would do everything—absolutely everything—to ensure peace would be a reality in this country. Many believed him. Behind their backs, though, he prepared for war. At that time, in-depth discussions were held on all the problems raised by UNITA concerning an accord. Undertakings were voluntarily assumed. What problems are there today that require in-depth diagnosis?

Should it be the so-called electoral fraud, that is a problem that has long been settled because, contradictorily, UNITA has said it has accepted the electoral results. The cease-fire accord was signed in Bicesse, so there is little to discuss about that other than the fact that UNITA must observe it in full.

The holding of the second round of presidential elections depends on Jonas Savimbi. Should he opt for peace and demobilize his army in terms of undertakings by the two sides, we shall have the second round of presidential elections as soon as conditions have been met. Much hinges on UNITA itself, regarding the issue of the security guarantees that UNITA seeks so it can carry out its political work. Should the Law on Political Parties and the Constitutional Law be observed, that problem will no longer exist.

In the end, the problems raised by Jonas Savimbi to justify ongoing war are but artificial. They would not exist had he complied with the terms of the Bicesse Accord. He did not, however, abide by them. He has always wanted power, irrespective of the wishes of his compatriots, whom he contradictorily claims to be defending. Savimbi is unlikely to desist from war for as long as he is unable to grab power. Most serious of all, there are foreign interests in this war that render a search for a solution to this problem complex.

For the time being, though, the best solution is to implement the Bicesse Accords.

**Commentary Views MPLA Media 'Attacks' on UNITA**

*MB2801174193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Station commentary: "Ploys against negotiation"]

[Text] At a time when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]—the two warring factions—are preparing to hold peace talks in Addis Ababa, the MPLA-controlled state media are constantly broadcasting very low attacks against UNITA leaders in an attempt to tarnish its political and moral image. At the same time, they are trying by all means to create division within UNITA. That diabolical campaign is led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the top chieftain and MPLA president. He does not understand the constitutional implications of his functions at this historic time in our country. He is the interim, or acting president until the second round of the presidential elections takes place.

In view of that, we see that the MPLA government is trying to present itself to the Angolan and international communities in two clear, but contradictory, images: One one hand, it is trying to give a false impression of good will and of wanting to negotiate with UNITA while, on the other hand, it is resorting to low and ridiculous calumny in an attempt to tarnish UNITA's moral and political prestige. We cannot remain silent in the face of this situation. We are forced to take a clear stand before our people so truth can emerge and the Angolan people's interests can be upheld.

There is war in Angola because the MPLA government wanted it, by massacring civilians who supported UNITA in the cities of Luanda, Sumbe, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela, Lobito, Cunene, Luena, and Sauro. We must not forget that international observers knew about all these genocidal policies well before the September elections, when they visited the city of Malange after the hideous massacre of people who had not been born in that area.

UNITA neither had nor has any alternative other than to take up arms in legitimate defense to stop once and for all the genocide of non-Kimbundu-speaking people. When the MPLA's notorious riot or emergency police executioners—who were nothing other than a secret army or a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] reserve force—read their war communiques to all and sundry, no one in the world dared speak in defense of Angolan civilians being hunted down. Everything was happening as though some of the government's massacres had already been approved by certain foreign capitals seeking a final solution for Angola or, in other words, a holocaust along the lines of the Cologne events of World War II against the Nazi troops. [sentence as heard]

Thanks to the heroism of the patriotic Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], the government's military raids have stopped. Now, the MPLA government and its allies are aware that war would not be easy following clashes in Huambo, Bie, Soyo, Caxito, Ndalatando, Menongue, and other parts. In those areas where UNITA had wound up the confinement and demobilization of its forces, the officials, sympathizers, and businessmen who conducted their business in an open and disciplined manner, were killed and their homes looted. Men, women, children, and even babies have been killed in the course of this national catastrophe. Let no one come and talk to us today about political morality in the Angolan context. In the final analysis, they only showed cowardice and connivance in the genocide.

We, in UNITA, are the real defenders of the sacred cause of the fatherland. We want just and lasting peace for our country. That peace must rest on the pillars of freedom, democracy, fraternity, national reconciliation, and governance with the people's consent, rather than a tyranny under the guise of democracy. The MPLA government's bad faith and failure to negotiate with seriousness is also evident when, following unacceptable pressure, torture, and (?bribes) against UNITA supporters unjustly detained in Luanda and other areas, the UNITA leadership is insulted and (?blamed) so the organization and the majority of Angolan people can be discredited.

The government has selected people such as Honorio van Dunem, and others, who have launched ridiculous attacks on UNITA, the very organization which they served for many years. Their words are the product of texts prepared by the repressive MPLA government police. We can state with precision that Angola will return to the old totalitarian, repressive, and communist one-party regime's days, should the Angolan people not tenaciously oppose it.

Angolan people, UNITA militants, and men and women of good will in all corners of the globe: We are faced with a colossal danger that may threaten not only the future of the current generation, but also the future of coming generations. We must resist by remaining united behind UNITA led by our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi so we can achieve just peace and can be accepted as free Angolans who are masters of their own fate. Let us all condemn by all means any repeat of the 1989 clemency and exile plan.

Let us all rise for the cause of the fatherland today—not tomorrow!

The world will see that we are right if we know how to survive and if we, as Angolans, fight for freedom and democracy. Any weakness, or lack of unity, would be fatal in the face of the danger of a nationwide holocaust. The fatherland will survive forever thanks to the sacrifices that have been made by UNITA's heroes and heroines. Let us all show solidarity with our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

Long live UNITA!

Long live the glorious FALA forces!

### Malawi

#### Health Minister on Objection to Ballot Box System

*MB2201163693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] In yesterday's Channel Africa Report we brought you criticism by a Malawian opposition on the use of two ballot boxes for polling booths in the March referendum. Today we bring you the other party's story. Malawian minister of health and the deputy secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, Heatherwick Ntaba:

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] First of all, I was surprised to hear the opposition [words indistinct] raising so much objection to the use of two ballot boxes. We have always had [words indistinct] boxes in our general elections in Malawi. We have ensured the secrecy and the lack of intimidation at such exercises by placing these ballot boxes in a separate, secret, enclosed polling booth. The voter is inside that polling booth alone, nobody sees which boxes they [words indistinct]. There are usually symbols on top of these boxes to indicate to the illiterate voter which box should have a particular ballot. If he wants a particular candidate, or in this particular case if he chooses the one party section or the multiparty section, there will be appropriate symbols in this enclosed secret place. There will be no question of intimidation, there will be no question about its secrecy. It's what we have always done.

Our problem with the one ballot box system is that it requires the voter to be able to read something—a symbol or a question on the ballot paper—and it requires the voter to be able to write something on a [word indistinct], or some particular mark on that ballot paper. And for an illiterate voter we think this is intimidatory, and it's not something we can count on to be done without any problems. [end recording]

#### Official Says Opposition 'Infiltrated' Press Agency

*MB2201195193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a big change in the MALAWI NEWS AGENCY [MANA] recently. Just as the country launches into a campaign for the March multiparty referendum, the agency has suddenly taken to reporting opposition views at length, of reporting big turn outs at opposition rallies, and occasionally small attendances at meetings of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, MCP, a situation unthinkable just a few weeks ago. Well, government minister and MCP spokesman Dr. Heatherwick Ntaba is in London. Robin White asked him what has happened to change the MALAWI NEWS AGENCY?:

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] What we have had recently is that the MALAWI NEWS AGENCY has been infiltrated by activists from the opposition side posing as nonpartisan workers of that particular organization, and they are the ones who have been responsible for sending such news releases. It has not been MANA actually, but it has been these specific individuals.

[White] How have they managed to infiltrate MANA?

[Ntaba] Well, opposition members or the type of groups that we are dealing with, they are capable of doing this. It's not difficult.

[White] How have you handled this?

[Ntaba] This has just happened while I was out of the country. So, I cannot really tell you exactly what has happened, but I would imagine what any normal, what any responsible organization would do if they found out that they had been infiltrated by people posing or making false pretenses. The kind of action that such or any responsible organization would do would be a simple straight forward one: Remove them from that kind of activity. I would imagine that to be the normal course of action on the part of any responsible organization.

[White] So, these people who you say infiltrated MANA, they have been sacked?

[Ntaba] I cannot give you that information. I do not know what exactly has happened, but I am explaining to you the basis on which some of these MANA reports have presented the inflated figures. For instance, saying 200,000 people attended the mass rally when the objective, responsible estimates of the same crowds by other people have been 10,000 or 20,000. That can only happen not by an objective news reporter, but by an activist posing as a news reporter.

[White] When you go back home will you make jolly sure that this man is sacked?

[Ntaba] It's not in my department. I do not control MANA. So, I would not tell you that I will do that as soon as I can go back. I am sure there are people who are responsible for seeing that MANA is not infiltrated by such individuals, and I am sure they are responsible enough to take the necessary corrective action.

[White] Are you sure this man just wasn't telling the truth?

[Ntaba] I know for sure that 200,000 people did not attend the mass rally. That was not true. I know for sure also that many other meetings of the Malawi Congress Party took place at the same time that these other mass rallies for the opposition were taking place. He should have reported events on both sides, but he did not. So, yes there a number of things that this guy or this group of guys were saying in MANA which are not true or which are not representative of the actual events in the country.



[White] Some people reading MANA said: Oh! a breath of freedom has blown through the place. From what you say it seems that that breath of freedom might now die.

[Ntaba] I don't know why any critical, any responsible, any intelligent person reading MANA would say that this is a breath of freedom. He would obviously see that it's radically different from what MANA had been doing all the time. He should question what exactly has happened. I would be very surprised if his conclusion after such intelligent questioning of what has happened to MANA would be a breath of air.

[White] Yes, but MANA in the past, I mean story after story of His Excellency the life president says, His Excellency the life president went here, His Excellency the life president addressed this rally, received diplomats. That was standard MANA diet before. Is MANA going to do something different than that during the run up to this referendum?

[Ntaba] Of course, with something else happening in Malawi different from what has been happening before—namely, the meeting of opposition groups, the campaign for multiparty politics in Malawi, these are events that will be reported by news representatives of journalists in Malawi. So, I expect MANA to be reporting on these pro-democracy meetings in a truthful manner. So, in that case I expect there will be something different. [end recording]

#### **Purpose of 15 Mar Referendum, Upcoming Campaign Viewed**

MB2801175593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1610 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] for the national referendum [words indistinct] by his excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda. As we all know, the purpose of the referendum is to give Malawians an opportunity to choose whether they (?want) a one-party system of government or change to multiparty system of government. At the moment, party leaders from the Malawi Congress Party and the leaders of the opposition groups such as the United Democratic Front, UDF, and the Alliance for Democracy, Aford, have been (?conducting) meetings in various parts of the country to explain the purpose of the vote which will take place for the first time since Malawi became independent. However, it is important the officials of the parties concerned should bear in mind that during the campaign they should as much as possible avoid making derogatory remarks against each other. This is necessary so that the campaign should be free and fair [words indistinct] to the forthcoming national referendum. It is obvious that (?inflammable) language which may be used by either side may cause anger which could result in the breakdown of law and order, and hence bring about bloodshed (?to innocent) people.

As you might have heard in the news, we have learned from the National Headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party in Lilongwe that the party was concerned with the remarks which are being made by UDF and Aford leaders when (?they address) meetings in some parts of the country, [words indistinct] they are shouting unwarranted insults at the head of state, his excellency the life president Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda, Mama Cecilia Kadzamira and other Malawi Congress Party officials.

This is very unfortunate because it is the head of state who has called for the national referendum. And, therefore, it is wrong to [words indistinct]. It is important that when conducting campaigns for the national referendum the leaders of the concerned parties should stick to the (?real message) if they want to [words indistinct] their supporters other than attacking each other which in the end will not benefit anybody. To the supporters from both sides it is important that they keep peace and calm, law and order during the meetings because (?violence) not only (?jeopardizes) the referendum and makes the innocent suffer, but also (?spoils) the intended purpose for holding it.

We should not [words indistinct] that peace and calm, law and order [words indistinct] because many people both within and outside Malawi are (?keenly) watching how we are going to conduct the national referendum which will determine the political future of this country. It is for this reason that we hope that today's advice by the party should be taken seriously by all the parties concerned so that the 15 March referendum should produce concrete results [words indistinct] proving once again that Malawians are peace-loving people and have the capacity of resolving their differences amicably.

#### **Mozambique**

##### **Government Notes Concern Over Delay in UN Operations**

MB2801183793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the government's delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission, said in Maputo today that the delays in implementing UN operations in Mozambique could have unforeseen consequences. Speaking to our correspondent, Guebuza said that over the past few weeks the Mozambican Government approached various organizations, including the UN Security Council in order to convey the government's apprehension over the matter.

Asked to comment on the fact that the commissions provided for in the Peace Accord have not yet been completed, Armando Guebuza disclosed that Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] members of the commissions have not yet been named although Dhlakama pledged to do so when he met James Jonah, UN assistance secretary general for political affairs.

## Namibia

### Government Acts Against Unauthorized Flights to Angola

*MB2801134993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The Namibian Government is to ban all charter flights by relief organizations through its air space to the eastern Angolan Province of Cuando Cubango.

Our African news staff reports that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has important bases in the province. Officials in Windhoek said the step was taken to stop flights not authorized by Angola. Angolan officials have made frequent allegations recently that unidentified flights are using Namibian air space to drop supplies at Jamba, UNITA's main base in the province.

In the meantime Angola has yet to reply to South Africa's request for details about a South African aircraft that it allegedly shot down after the plane dropped supplies at Jamba.

## Swaziland

### Article Examines Cabinet Ministers' Achievements

*MB2801091893 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 28 Jan 93 p 9*

[By Phinde Zwane: "Time Ticks on Towards Elections"]

[Text] As the time ticks on towards the elections which will usher in new ministers into the cabinet and a new parliament, I felt it was necessary to try and look back and retrace the steps of the present cabinet and see how they have travelled in their long journey to the present day. (This time it is not a dream!)

I will usher myself to all the high offices in government and look at each minister starting with the head of His Majesty's government, the Prime Minister [PM], Mr Obed Dlamini.

Mr Dlamini was appointed prime minister on July 12, 1989 and his appointment was welcomed, especially from the trade union circles. When he came in, the then premier, Mr Sotsha Dlamini had stirred the hornet's nest by detaining leading trade unionist, Mr David Mncina and a national economic catastrophe was lurking stealthily. In short, the present PM came in time to diffuse the situation.

Mr Dlamini settled at the Hospital Hill residence and readied himself for all the challenges that go along with the dealings in that high office.

In an interview a year after he came into office, Mr Dlamini promised that he was going to try and bring down the unemployment crisis in the country and

improve the general living standards of rural Swazis. No sooner had he said that than the Pudemo [People's United Democratic Movement] corps knocked at his door. He pondered and weighed the situation. As Prime Minister, he was in charge of the law against the existence of political parties in the country. He was also in charge of the now toothless 60 Days detention without trial law. It should be mentioned that ever since he came into office, nobody was detained.

He opened doors to the forbidden political parties, had tea with them and discussions went on. At some quarters, he was seen to have been a well timing diplomat who diffused potential squabbles between the government and the political parties like Pudemo and Swayoco [Swaziland Youth Congress]. Others were impressed.

Down the mountains of the city, some conservatives raised their eyebrows. What is he up to? they wondered. He didn't put into practice the penalties that go along with the laws prohibiting political parties here. He took the law and put it under the table and discussed issues. As time went on, the conservatives felt sicker and sicker.

The King makers at the corridors of power know whether Mr Dlamini is going back to office or not. However, his actions of ignoring this law are said to have worked well against him. Otherwise he didn't do that bad as caretaker prime minister. He gets 60 percent.

**SIR GEORGE MAMBA; (Minister for Foreign Affairs)** Known to every literate Swazi and himself, Sir George and the saga of his son Clifford made Ambassador to the EEC would really work against whatever good he did. People did not mind him but when his son was appointed as ambassador, things changed and people voiced their thirst for his old blood. His office also, lately, worked against itself by dragging its feet towards the border troubles between Mozambique and Swaziland.

He was highly active when the King embarked on tours and could be seen to be fit when sent to errands like going to Brunei last year. Overall, men with the kinetic energy of the late Principal Secretary in the ministry, Mr Zacharia Mkhonta would have a bigger shadow than his. Age and health is not so much in his favour after spending 14 years outside the country. He gets 40 percent.

**DR ZONKE KHUMALO; (Minister of Justice)** "The Mouse" as the minister is widely known. Babe Khumalo arrived in the middle of the present cabinet's term under sinister happenings. However, when he came, he worked VERY hard to introduce laws which have minimised the rate of car thefts in the country. But, he was very unpopular with the public and mostly the youth. During Vusela [greetings committee] 1, people openly requested the King to remove him from office. Like an old horse in the fields of politics, Babe Zonke kept quiet and drove around in his white merc. His work was also knocked by a tiff between himself and the then PS [Principal Secretary], Revered Percy Mngomezulu. Anyway, Babe Zonke

had the last laugh at the ministry because Mngomezulu was eventually transferred. He gets 52 percent.

**DR FANNIE FRIEDMAN; (Minister of Health)** Her main undoing was definitely her slum township of Mangozeni. She preached cleanliness in hospitals yet at Mangozeni she was saying something else. Her ministry spoke endlessly against smoking yet she too was a smoker. Her officers at the Central Medical Stores siphoned more than E[emalangenil]1 million from the struggling taxpayer. Nurses continued to be arrogant. She did well by organising doctors from Nigeria. She gets 48 percent.

**MR THEMBA MASUKU; (Minister of Agriculture).** He is regarded as a recruit of the present premier and he came into office early last year. He inherited the problems which were well orchestrated by Mr Sipho Mamba who was nearly skinned alive by rural stock owners. He quickly took the King to country-wide tours to assess dams for rural water supply. He took butchers on a merry-go-round and made means that the local stock farmer should benefit from the sale of his cattle. He faced the drought as minister of agriculture and is at the moment working on means of constructing bigger dams to guard against drought. He has displayed a lot of energy which is maybe because of his age. He gets 78 percent.

**MR SOLOMON DLAMINI; (Minister of Economic Planning)** He arrived at the same time as Mr Masuku to head a new ministry. He has excellently managed to frustrate efforts by the ministry of agriculture to purchase tractors for rural farmers to plough their fields in the new season. He also managed to frustrate development in the police force when the British Government donated money to the police. He has also demonstrated a tortoise pace when doing things despite his age. He gets 40 percent.

**PRINCE MBILINI; (Minister of Works and Construction)** He arrived last year as well but has stood up to prove that old man can deliver the goods. He has done well for rural roads and should be seen to be doing well on the ongoing construction of the Mbabane-Manzini highway. He gets 70 percent.

**MR BARNABAS MHLONGO; (Minister of Commerce)** A member of the "new team". A new rice processing

plant has been opened in his term. He has displayed an interest in developing rural businessmen and has vowed to put that into effect. As a successful businessman himself, he stands to put that expertise to the benefit of the Swazi nation. He is presently wooing Korean and Japanese giant companies to come and open jobs here. A chance in the coming team would not be a bad idea. He gets 68 percent.

**MR SENZENJANI TSHABALALA; (Minister of Natural Resources)** An old horse in the seats of power. He has been a simple minister with not much to do. He has been there but obscured. I cannot assess him clearly but it should be noted that the taxpayer is loosing millions from stolen diamonds at Dvokolwako Diamond mine. He gets 40 percent.

**PRINCE SOBANDLA; (Minister of Home Affairs)** "The minister of celebrations." He arrived with the young team and has displayed a big interest in doing much for sports which were neglected by other ministers of home affairs. His Royal Highness will have to improve the culture sector in his ministry. Has a chance of improving. He gets 60 percent.

**MR DAVID MOTSA; (Minister of Labour and Public Service)** He inherited problems created by Mr Ben Sibandze. He did little to change the situation as strikes and misunderstanding between employers and employees continued. He will have to pull up his socks if he hopes to make it after the elections. HE nets 50 percent.

**MR THOMAS STEPHENS; (Minister of Housing and Urban Development)** We need him to give us cheap housing accounting to the poor salaries in the country. He should bring the rent lower at the Mobeni Flats and stop making a mockery of the tenants that every April the rent will increase. We are looking forward to the coming of the promised World Bank gigantic housing scheme. He has demonstrated elements of energy here and there. Can go back to fruitify his World Bank plans. He nets 60 percentage.

**MR NKOMENI NTIWANE; (Minister of Broadcasting and Tourism)** He did himself a lot of disservice when he lost his temper in parliament last year. However, his contribution at the commerce ministry cannot be ignored. Neither can his efforts in improving tourism be ignored. He gets 54 percent.



**Burkina Faso****Government May Send Troops to Liberia***AB2801201793 Dakar PANA in English 1350 GMT  
28 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Lagos, 28 Jan. (PANA)—Burkina Faso is now prepared to contribute troops to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the West African peace-keeping force in Liberia, official sources disclosed in Lagos on Thursday [28 January]. The decision was conveyed to Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida by the Burkina Faso Foreign Minister, Thomas Sanon, who ended a 24-hour visit to Abuja Wednesday. Sanon, told the Nigerian president that the troops would be deployed to Liberia as soon as technical and logistic problems were resolved. The envoy said the Burkinabe Government shared Nigeria's commitment to the restoration of peace to Liberia and the maintenance of peace in the West African region. Burkina Faso, he assured, would comply fully with the resolutions adopted at the special summit of leaders of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held in Abuja last year. He also informed the Nigerian leader of President Blaise Compaore's desire for stronger relations between Burkina Faso and Nigeria. [passage omitted]

**Senegal****President Diouf Welcomes Troops Back From Liberia***AB2801191593 Dakar PANA in English 1207 GMT  
28 Jan 93*

[Text] Dakar, 28 Jan. (PANA)—Senegalese President Abdou Diouf Wednesday [27 January] welcomed back his troops from Liberia saying they had played an essential role in protecting Monrovia and had literally saved it from chaos when rebel forces attacked the city 25 October 1992.

Reporting this Thursday, the Senegalese daily also quoted Diouf as saying that during the attack on Monrovia by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Forces of Liberia, Senegalese units serving with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] had gone to the assistance of other contingents under attack. This, he reportedly said, was followed by the instrumental part (the Senegalese played) in defending the city and the ECOMOG counter-offensive against the rebels.

During the attack Taylor's forces made a determined effort to take the city defended by an estimated 7,000 ECOMOG soldiers from Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

The welcome ceremony Wednesday took place at the Senegalese Army Headquarters Camp Dial Diop in

Dakar. Some officers and men were decorated with service and national medals for the Liberia operation.

Senegalese troops first joined ECOMOG 25 October 1991, 14 months after ECOMOG was first sent to Liberia. All 1,500 Senegalese troops were pulled out of the group, still serving in Liberia, in January 1993 for reasons of state. Senegal had 14 men killed in the Liberia operation.

**Sierra Leone****Rebels Launch Dawn Raid on Pujehun, Repulsed***AB2701112593 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 26 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Foday Sankoh's rebels have launched another raid in Sierra Leone southern district of Pujehun where rebel activity has intensified in recent weeks. The rebels suffered a setback earlier this month when they were driven out of Koidu in the east. Then yesterday, they mounted a dawn raid on a town in Pujehun District. But as Alhassan Sylla reports from Bo, the attack was not a success.

[Begin recording] At least, half a dozen RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels were killed by government troops at Potoru, some 22 miles northeast of Pujehun, when the former launched a daring raid on the township at about 6 AM yesterday morning [25 January]. Two members of the SSD [Special Security Detachment] paramilitary unit suffered multiple injuries from fragments when the rebels launched a volley of rocket-propelled grenade launchers from the edge of the township and they have been taken in at the Bo Government Hospital.

Sources at the paramilitary headquarters here said two of the rebels dressed in military combat fatigue entered the town amid cries of friendly forces, friendly forces. The paramilitary men did not buy the ruse and they opened fire. This was immediately followed by the launch of the propelled grenade launchers by the rebels. All of this missed their intended target which was the paramilitary garrison in the town.

Troops then pursued the rebels numbering over 30, killing six of their numbers with the rest fleeing. Meanwhile, a senior military officer intimated to me this morning that troops en route to capture Pujehun Town that fell to RUF rebels last week have made significant advances. [end recording]

## Togo

### Minister Denies Military Involvement in 'Tragic Events'

AB2701201093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 27 Jan 93

[Statement by Defense Minister Traore Bouraima on the events of 25 January in Lome—recorded]

[Text] As usual, some Togolese opposition leaders did not hesitate to accuse the Togolese Armed Forces of participating in the painful events of 25 January in Lome. These irresponsible and unfounded accusations have been echoed by some French Socialist officials who have pointed accusing fingers at the Togolese Armed Forces in utter disregard for the elementary rules of caution and without conducting any prior investigations. This instinctive and biased stand is part of a real destabilization plan concocted by some French Socialist Party officials who, with the support of some Togolese who have lost their sense of honor, dignity, and patriotism, have chosen, at the cost of the blood of its sons, to make our country a laboratory for some unavowed experiment.

We categorically deny that the Togolese Armed Forces participated in the tragic events of 25 January. Despite the propaganda and the campaign being carried out by French Socialists and their local lackeys to tarnish the image of our Army, we reaffirm the Togolese Armed Forces' attachment to the democratic values and to their basic mission, namely the defense of territorial integrity, as they have always done for more than 25 years.

### Health Minister on Casualty Figures

AB2701211293 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 27 Jan 93

[Excerpts] After the painful events that occurred in Lome on 25 January, the minister of health and population, Mr. Michel Agbenoxevi Kudzu, whom we met this evening, made the following clarifications. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Kudzu recording] Following the demonstrations organized by the opposition, some shooting took place. Rumors are going around in Lome that there were 50, 30, or 25 people dead, and a number of people wounded. We, at the Ministry of Health, would like to publicly inform the general public about what we noticed at the university teaching hospital. I would like to repeat, what we noticed. [passage omitted]

I would now like to talk about those who were victims of accidents and those killed. On 25th January, we received 14 bodies. The following day, there was one death, and today, another body was brought in. This brings the number of bodies in our morgue to 16. As far as those wounded are concerned, I would like to simply say that the number ranges from 25 to 35. I do not want people to accuse us of hiding the truth; I have publicly announced these figures. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### 'Precarious Calm' Returns to Lome

AB2801150293 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT  
28 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Lome, 28 Jan (AFP)—A precarious calm returned to the streets of Lome this morning, three days after the bloody, repressive action by the police which left at least 16 dead and dozens injured during an opposition demonstration.

After two days of demonstrations and barricades in many working-class districts, no troubles had been reported by mid-morning in a capital that still shows signs of the clashes. Two of the main streets in the capital that had been obstructed by barricades had been opened up, but traffic was very light. Burned tires, stones, and car wrecks had been removed to the sides of the streets.

As a sign of the prevailing tension, many working-class districts are still "under protection," as is the case in Be, a large district to the east of the city center and an opposition stronghold, where access roads have been blocked. Youths armed with sticks and stones search vehicles and ask for money from passengers "to drink water." This is a perfect ploy, without much aggressiveness, which however prevents the movement of traffic. Trenches have even been dug out on some sandy alleys in Be and the neighboring district of Amoutive.

There were very few people on the streets in the city center, and most shops, banks, offices, and schools remained closed on the 74th day of the general strike launched by the opposition. Heaps of garbage have accumulated on the streets. In the administrative district, an anonymous person has written on the wall: "Whoever dislikes Eyadema will die before he does."

The 5 October Patriotic Movement (MO5, radical youth movement) again called on residents "to defend themselves to prevent the genocide that Eyadema and his clique are trying to perpetrate," and to mobilize themselves "until the fall of the dictator." [passage omitted]

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1 February 1993



